

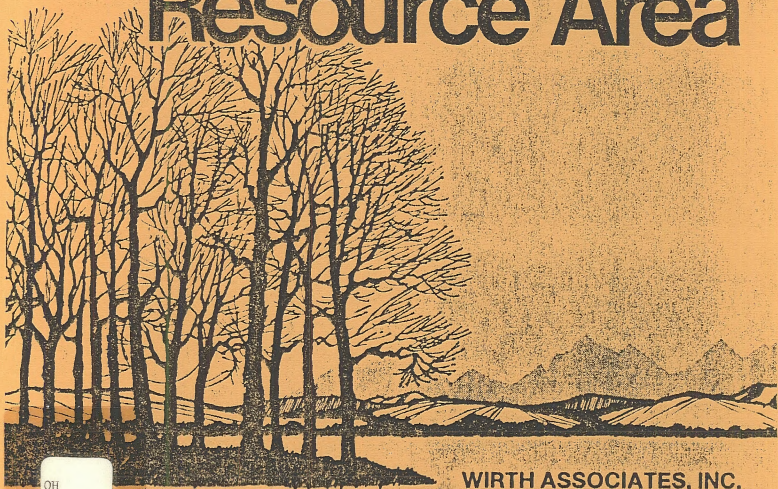
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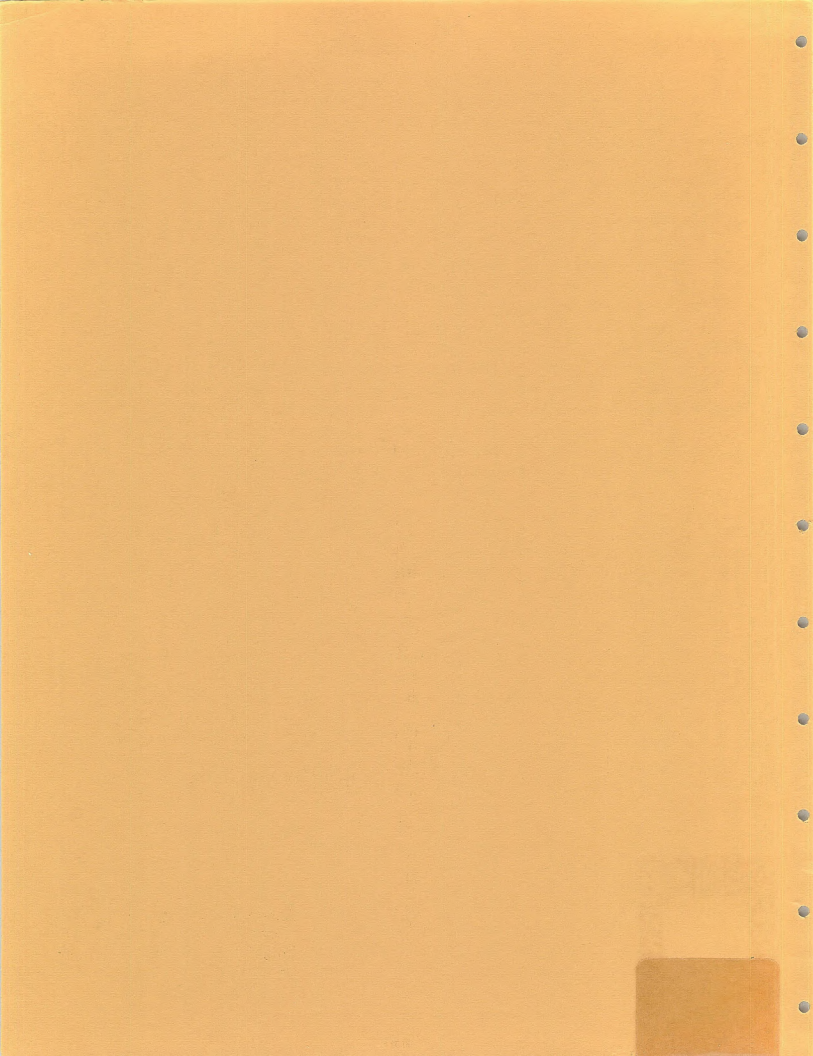
BLM Colorado Visual Resource Inventory

Glenwood Springs Resource Area



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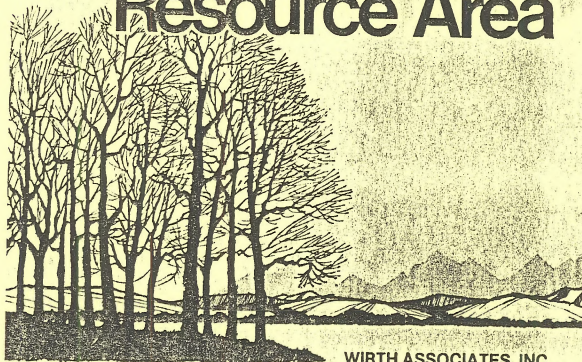


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BLM Colorado Visual Resource Inventory Glenwood Springs Resource Area



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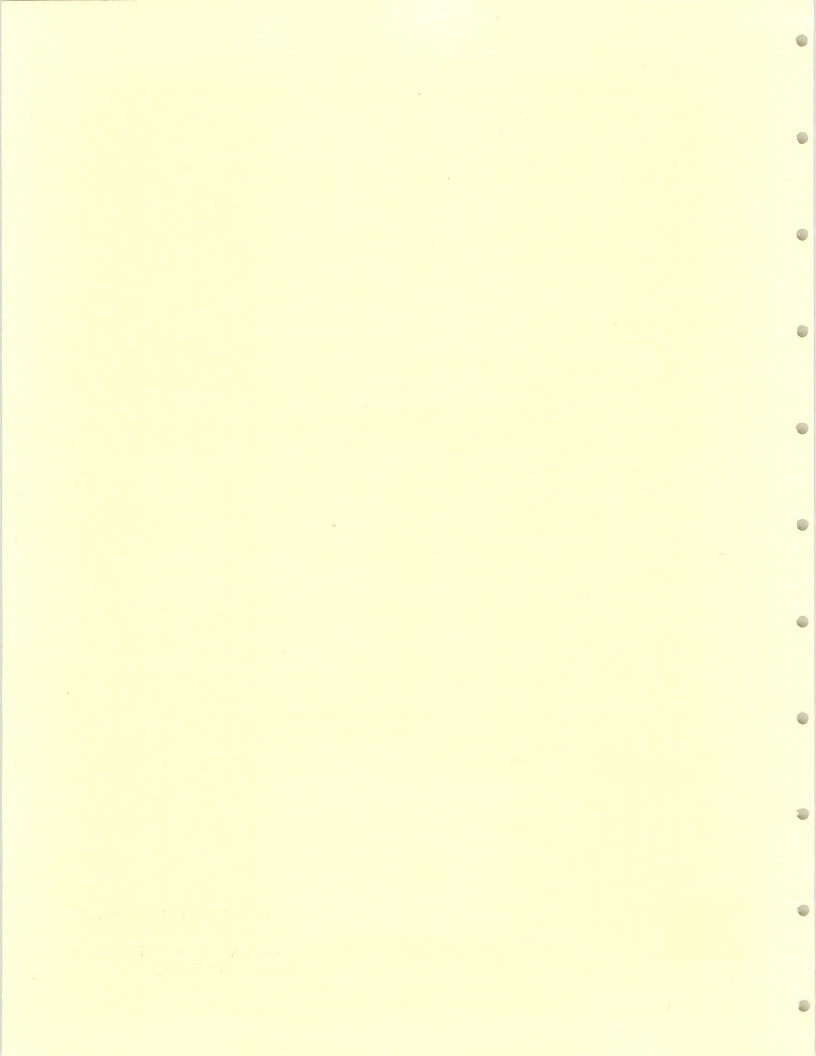


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VISUAL RESOURCE INVENTORY
GLENWOOD SPRINGS RESOURCE AREA
EAGLE AND ROARING FORK PLANNING UNITS

INTRODUCTION

This report constitutes a draft Visual Resource Inventory of two Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Planning Units within the Glenwood Springs Resource Area (RA), Colorado. The inventory has been conducted for all of the Eagle, and Roaring Fork Planning Units, which in total encompass 764,000 acres.

This study has been conducted in compliance with the BLM Manual Section 8411 - Upland Visual Resource Inventory and Evaluation, and includes an inventory of Scenic Quality, Visual Sensitivity and Distance Zones.

The entire inventory is comprised of the following components:

Maps:

1. Photo Index
2. Scenic Quality Rating Units
Cultural Modifications
Scenic Quality Ratings
3. Use Volume
4. User Attitude
5. Visual Sensitivity Summary
6. Distance Zones



Rating Forms:

1. Scenic Quality Rating Unit Field Forms
2. Cultural Modifications
3. Visual Sensitivity Workshops Charts
4. Visual Sensitivity Workshops Summary

Photographs:

1. 35 MM color slides
2. 35 MM black and white photos and negatives

All photographs are provided in the accompanying volume.

This inventory was conducted between October 24 and October 31, 1978, and included 37 person days of field study. Visual Sensitivity workshops were held in Eagle and in Carbondale on November 14 to establish User Sensitivity to Visual Change within Scenic Quality Rating Units for each Planning Unit.

STUDY TEAM

The study was conducted by an interdisciplinary team composed of the following individuals:

PROJECT DIRECTOR

Tim Tetherow - Landscape Architect

PROJECT MANAGER - SCENIC QUALITY

Ken Magdziuk - Landscape Architect

SCENIC QUALITY STUDY TEAM

Ed Beveridge - Landscape Architect

Craig Taggart - Landscape Architect

Paul Goldberg - Regional Planner

Mark Rhodes - Biologist

PROJECT MANAGER - VISUAL SENSITIVITY/DISTANCE ZONES

Craig Taggart - Landscape Architect



VISUAL SENSITIVITY STUDY TEAM
Terry Smythe - Landscape Architect
Paul Goldberg - Regional Planner

DISTANCE ZONES STUDY TEAM
Terry Smythe - Landscape Architect

All participants are employees of Wirth Associates, Inc. with the exception of Mark Rhodes, who is employed by Dames & Moore (subcontractor on this study).





METHODOLOGY

OVERVIEW

The basic sequential steps involved in the inventory of Scenic Quality, Visual Sensitivity and Distance Zones are outlined as follows:

SCENIC QUALITY

1. Determine and map Scenic Quality Rating Units (SQRU)
2. Rate and document scenic quality levels
3. Rate and document man-made (cultural) landscape modifications

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

1. Determine important viewer locations (Key Observer Points - KOPs)
2. Determine the land that can be seen from the KOP (seen area analysis)
3. Map use volume levels for KOPs within the seen area
4. Determine user attitudes toward man-made landscape modifications
5. Determine final sensitivity levels based on a combination of use volume and user attitudes

DISTANCE ZONES

1. Determine KOPs (as above)
2. Determine seen area from KOPs
3. Map distance zones within the seen area

A two-phase approach to the inventory of visual resources was developed and used in this study. The first phase was a combination of office and field work and involved preliminary mapping and reconnaissance. The second phase

was done in the field and involved confirmation of preliminary mapping and actual field inventory or rating.

Phase one involved the following basic steps:

- A. Preliminary determination of Scenic Quality Rating Units (SQRU) in the office from topographic maps and aerial photographs.
- B. Determination of KOPs in the office from BLM and other agency data.
- C. Preliminary determination of the seen area from KOPs.
- D. Mapping use volume levels of KOPs.
- E. Preliminary mapping of Distance Zones from KOPs.
- F. Overflight and ground reconnaissance by the Project Director, two Project Managers and scenic quality rating field team leader to review SQRU boundaries and obtain an overview of that planning unit's relative visual characteristics.

Phase two involved the following basic steps:

- A. Field verification of SQRU boundaries and scenic quality rating.
- B. Field identification and rating of cultural modifications.
- C. Field verification of seen area and distance zones.
- D. Workshop session(s) with selected public and agency representatives to determine user attitudes toward visual change in the landscape.
- E. Determination of final sensitivity levels based on user volume and user attitudes.

This two phase approach was devised and utilized for efficiency in completing the inventory portion within the short time allotted for each planning unit. (Specifically, field team members had a preliminary indication of rating units and zones to react to, rather than having to start from a blank base map in the field). It also built in a series of checks and reviews by both management and field team personnel since all areas were reviewed on three occasions: preliminary office evaluation, field reconnaissance, and field inventory.

SCENIC QUALITY

OVERVIEW

The analysis of a landscape's "scenic quality" requires a number of methodological and procedural decisions. Early in these decisions is establishing the rating unit and thereby defining the scale of analysis and the physical size of each area (or unit) to be field checked. These decisions are subjective but not arbitrary and during field inspection are refined as needed.

After each rating unit has been field checked, several categories or "general types" of rating units emerge within each planning unit. The general types provide an indication of the diversity of the landscape within each planning unit and serve as a guide to that unit's landscape character.

Man-made alterations to the natural landscape are either "cultural intrusions" or "modifications." These alterations become visual attractions or detract from the landscape and consist of a wide range of items and scales.

The scenic quality rating based on subjective data becomes a relative indicator of the landscape's visual quality. The data used was formulated by the BLM and outlined in their manual (8411) on the subject.

These elements: SQRU Criteria; SQRU Classification; Cultural Modification Criteria; and Scenic Quality Rating Criteria make up the methodological and procedural components of Scenic Quality. Detailed sections of each element follow.

SCENIC QUALITY RATING UNIT CRITERIA

The Scenic Quality Rating Units (SQRU) were defined by a three-step process which entailed: 1) predelineation of units, 2) aerial verification, and 3) field refinement and final delineation.

Within each of the steps the rating units were further refined to reflect their physical boundaries from the following criteria:

1. Predelineation of Units - The data collection areas were first defined by Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Resource Areas and Planning Units. From these planning boundaries initial rating units were drawn using guidelines supplied in the BLM Manual 8411, "Upland Visual Resource Inventory and Evaluation", and a series of maps including topographic maps (generally 7-1/2 minute and 15 minute USGS quadrangles) relief maps, and aerial photographic quadrangles. The key element in establishing rating units was discerning areas of physiographic integrity; where physical size became unimportant and gave way to defining areas of similar scenic quality. These definitions required careful analysis of scale and visibility, a difficult requirement to meet from map study alone, and lead to both our second and third steps.
2. Aerial Verification - A management team (generally three members) and one member of the field team conducted low altitude flights over all of the Resource Areas with a three-fold objective: 1) to become familiar with the physical and physiographic nature of each area and to refine the rating units where needed, 2) to take aerial

photographic views for use back in the office and at later Sensitivity Meetings held in each Resource Area, and 3) to make our field team leader aware of the overall scope of his project area and the importance of comparing areas of similar scenic value, often difficult, or impossible, when on the ground. Discussions among the aerial verification group members enabled our management team to become aware of problems facing the field team, and alerted our field team leader to potential discrepancies with the rating units "on the ground". Further refinements were noted for field checking, especially concerns of visibility and scale, which can only be decided on the site.

3. Field Refinement and Final Delineation - Using topographic field maps with the refined rating units drawn on them, the three member interdisciplinary teams drove through each Planning Unit first to become familiar with the general area, then specifically into each rating unit for the purpose of rating its scenic quality. During these trips the units were discussed by the team and considerations of scale and visibility were decided using input from the aerial observation and points of observation in the field. On some occasions members of the local BLM office traveled with our teams and contributed to this effort. Very occasionally certain SQRU could not be entered; generally they were enclosed by locked gates, or were primitive areas without access. In these unusual circumstances the team attempted to gain visual access from adjacent areas and relied on aerial observations, aerial photographs and topographic maps to define the rating unit.

SCENIC QUALITY RATING UNIT CLASSIFICATION

The various Scenic Quality Rating Units found within the Eagle and Roaring Fork Planning Units each fall into one of seven general landscape types. These general types of landscapes have been defined physiographically based upon field observations, and information available on contour maps and aerial photographs.

The seven landscape types which have been defined include mountains, ridges and steep valleys, canyons, plateaus, rolling hills, broad valleys, and riparian. Following are brief narrative descriptions of the landscape types found within the Planning Units.

Mountains within the two units are generally characterized by steeply sloping land with a great deal of relief at higher elevations. The mountains trend to the northwest and are typically rugged with significant areas of rock outcroppings. High alpine ridges, broken talus slopes, and smoothly undulating slopes are also common to the mountainous terrain. Northfacing slopes tend to be densely forested with mixed alpine conifers and aspen while southfacing slopes support a somewhat sparse cover of pinyon and juniper.

Lands of intermediate elevation, lying above the valley floors and below the mountains are considered as areas of either "ridges and valleys" or "rolling hills."

Ridge and valley areas are characterized by steeply sloping land which crests in sharply angular ridge lines. Significant rock outcrop areas are present along many of the slopes and numerous steep-walled valleys have been carved by the many streams which drain the area.

Areas of land which are gentler and more softly rounded than the rugged "ridge and steep valley" areas have been classified as "rolling hills." These areas are characterized by gently sloping and undulating, mounded landforms which are often flanked by long and linear elevated benches or terraces. The vegetative cover along the hillsides ranges from extensive grasslands to scrubby stands of pinyon and juniper.

Several canyons have been noted within the planning units and are characterized by nearly vertical, precipitous walls which exhibit colorful bands of sedimentary rock. Flowing rivers or streams generally bisect the canyon floors and vegetation is comprised primarily of coniferous species which vary in density with the steepness of the canyon walls.

Broad, extensive areas of relatively flat land which are raised sharply above adjacent lands have been classified as plateaus. Various species of short grasses and extensive areas of sagebrush are common to these areas.

Broad valleys were considered to be wide, open expanses of relatively flat to gently sloping land which is bounded by ranges of hills or mountains. These areas are commonly covered by thick deposits of sediments which originated in the surrounding mountains and typically support vegetative communities of short grasses and sagebrush. Significant agricultural activities are found in these valleys as well.

In the dry landscape of southern Colorado, a major river is an important and dominant scenic resource. It is felt that a major river, such as the Colorado

River, can be managed more efficiently as a unit unto itself rather than as a component of a larger unit such as a broad valley or an area of rolling hills. For this reason, land associated with a major river course was singled out and classified as a "riparian" landscape.

In areas where a significant watercourse is present but not dominant, two landscape classifications were used. A broad valley bisected by a relatively major watercourse received the classification of "broad valley/riparian." The Roaring Fork Valley is an example of an area that received such a classification.

There are a number of units that could be considered to fit more than one category. An example would be a rating unit composed of one or two mountains and many lesser ridges; this unit could be considered as either "mountains" or "ridges and steep valleys." It was our purpose to generally classify the SQRU by the most characteristic physiographic feature; therefore, an area of many ridges and one or two lesser mountains would be typed as "ridges and steep valleys."

The classification of SQRU by general types has been provided to give some indication of the diversity of the landscape within each planning unit.

CULTURAL MODIFICATION CRITERIA

Using the criteria prescribed in Section 24 of the BLM's Manual 8411 - "Upland Visual Resource Inventory and Evaluation," the field teams conducted an inventory of significant cultural modifications found within the Scenic Quality Rating Units. These modifications were then evaluated in regard to their overall effect on the visual quality of the landscape.

Cultural modifications can take the form of either visual intrusions or visual improvements. For purposes of this study the cultural modifications which were documented were those which were judged by the members of the field team to be visual intrusions, or adverse impacts upon the area's inherent scenic quality.

The specific cultural modifications which were singled out for documentation were those which strongly attracted attention or tended to become a dominant feature in the landscape. These conditions were defined in terms of the severity with which the particular modification contrasted with the natural components of the surrounding landscape. Changes in landform, water, or vegetation and the addition of structures were examined to determine the extent to which they contrasted with the basic form, line, color, and texture characteristic of the rating unit. If the overall contrast was considered to be significant, the modification was photographed, plotted on a map, and rated on the Cultural Modification Field Form.

The question of whether or not to document a cultural modification as a visual intrusion was also influenced by proximity to developed areas and the modifications scale, or size, within the SQRU as a whole.

When a particular land use or cultural modification (which would ordinarily be classified as a visual intrusion on the basis of its visual contrast) was located in an area strongly dominated by the influence of development, it was not documented as a visual intrusion and was considered to be part of the developed area. Trailer parks located on the outskirts of an urban area, for example, were not singled out though trailer parks in an area relatively free of development were.

In areas which were free of the overbearing visual influence of an urban development, scale was the factor which was used to determine which cultural modifications would be documented. Generally, large scale features were singled out while small-scale features were not. By way of example, fences were not documented though transmission lines were. Billboards weren't considered though junk yards were. The decision was highly subjective but not arbitrary.

General Types

As mentioned, the field teams were oriented toward documenting cultural modifications which created strong contrasts with the natural elements of the landscape. A general listing of the cultural modifications noted within the various planning units would include the following:

- 1) Dumps or trash areas
- 2) Buildings and grounds of unusual size or use such as fish hatcheries, lumber mills and storage yards.
- 3) Large gravel and/or borrow pits.
- 4) Transmission towers and cuts through wooded slopes for tower construction and maintenance roads.

- 5) Large slope cuts for roads and/or mining operations.
- 6) Tunnels, generally mining and/or railroad.
- 7) Substantial earth dams and adjacent cut slopes.

These general intrusions are often repetitive within each planning unit and when identical intrusions such as transmission lines are present within an area, they are usually grouped together. Specific cultural intrusions and locations are described on the "Field Form for Modification Inventory and Feature Contrast Score."

SCENIC QUALITY RATING CRITERIA

The scenic quality rating is a relative indication of the visual quality of the landscape based on a systematic approach and analysis of the landscape elements. Considered are the physical landscape components of landform, vegetation, water and color; the relative scarcity or uniqueness of that particular landscape type within the region; the extent to which it has been altered by man and the degree to which lands in adjacent rating units enhance its overall visual quality. Each rating criteria receives a score according to established methodology as shown in Figure 1 taken from the BLM 8411 manual. The combined numerical total then determines one of three levels (A, B or C) of scenic quality. These ratings were done within the context of the Rocky Mountain physiographic province.

SCENIC QUALITY INVENTORY AND EVALUATION CHART

key factors

rating criteria and score

landform	High vertical relief as expressed in prominent cliffs, spires or massive rock outcrops; <i>or</i> severe surface variation or highly eroded formations including major badlands or dune systems; <i>or</i> detail features dominant and exceptionally striking and intriguing such as glaciers.	Steep canyons, mesas, buttes, cinder cones and drumlins; <i>or</i> interesting erosional patterns or variety in size and shape of landforms; <i>or</i> detail features present and interesting though not dominant or exceptional.	Low, rolling hills, foothills <i>or</i> flat valley bottoms. Interesting detail landscape features few or lacking.
vegetation	A variety of vegetative types as expressed in interesting forms, textures, and patterns.	Some variety of vegetation, but only one or two major types.	Little or no variety or contrast in vegetation.
water	Clear and clean appearing, still, cascading white water, any of which are a dominant factor in the landscape.	Flowing, or still, but not dominant in the landscape.	Absent, or present, but not noticeable.
color	Rich color combinations, variety or vivid color; <i>or</i> pleasing contrasts in the soil, rock, vegetation, water or snow fields.	Some intensity or variety in colors and contrast of the soil, rock and vegetation, but not a dominant scenic element.	Subtle color variations, contrast or intensity generally muted tones.
influence of adjacent scenery	Adjacent scenery greatly enhances visual quality.	Adjacent scenery moderately enhances overall visual quality.	Adjacent scenery has little or no influence on overall visual quality.
scarcity	One of a kind; <i>or</i> unusually memorable, <i>or</i> very rare within region. Consistent chance for exceptional wildlife or wild-flower viewing, etc.	Distinctive, though somewhat similar to others within the region.	Interesting within its setting, but fairly common within the region.
cultural modifications	Free from aesthetically undesirable or discordant sights and influences; <i>or</i> modifications add favorably to visual variety.	Scenic quality is somewhat depreciated by inharmonious intrusions, but not so extensive that the scenic qualities are entirely negated <i>or</i> modifications add little or no visual variety to the area.	Modifications are so extensive that scenic qualities are for the most part nullified or substantially reduced.

SCENIC QUALITY

A = 19-33

B = 12-18

C = 0-11

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

CRITERIA

The criteria and procedure used for determining visual sensitivity are those set forth in BLM's 8411 manual. Basically, this involves a two-part inventory and evaluation process consisting of: 1) determination of user volume and, 2) user attitudes toward change in the landscape. The results of these two independent analyses are combined according to established procedures and result in a determination of final visual sensitivity levels.

USE VOLUME

The collection of use volume data is to determine the number of people viewing the landscape at various locations. The greater the number of viewers in any given area, the greater the "exposure" it receives and the greater its sensitivity is said to be. Actual use volume is categorized into one of three levels (H, M, or L) according to the following criteria (BLM Manual 8411 31A1a):

CRITERIA	H			M		L	
	HIGH		MEDIUM		LOW		
(1) Use volume (total) use, no distinction between types) cars and trains	Segments of travel routes, use sites or population centers which receive 200,000 or more visits/yr. or more than 200 vehicles/day (ADT year round), or comparable degree of use on a seasonal basis.		Segments of travel routes, use sites or population centers which receive 20,000 to 200,000 visits/year or 20 to 200 vehicles per day (ADT year round), or a comparable degree of use on a seasonal basis.		Travel route segments with less than 20,000 visits/yr. or less than 20 vehicles/day (ADT year round).		
(2) Use volume - trails, rivers, water bodies, trams	20,000 or more visits/yr.		2000 - 20,000 visits/yr.		less than 2000 visits/yr.		

Travel routes or use areas of High or Moderate volume are considered to be Key Observation Points (KOPs). From these KOPs, the landscape that can be seen (referred to as the "seen area") is mapped out to a maximum distance of 15 miles. The level of volume of that KOP (either High or Moderate) is then designated for the entire seen area around that KOP. Where an area can be seen from both a high volume KOP and a moderate volume KOP, the high designation is given.

Use data for this study was obtained through the BLM Area Offices, from the State Highway Department, county road departments, State Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, U.S. Forest Service, and the Bureau of Land Management. Though somewhat variable in age, the data used was the most current available. Where notable data gaps occurred, the best estimate of the agency representative was used considering current use patterns and known use levels of adjacent roads/areas.

Seen areas were manually derived in the office through the use of topographic and raised relief maps. After mapping, the preliminary seen area analysis was taken to the field by the scenic quality inventory team for verification. Revisions were made accordingly.

USER ATTITUDES

Data on user attitudes toward change is collected in order to determine the extent of public concern for various lands within the planning unit and specifically their attitudes toward visual modification of the landscape. This is the only point in the inventory process where public input is considered.

The procedure used in this analysis was a somewhat modified version of the "Extensive" (low level) procedure set forth in BLM Manual 8411. Basically, it involves a workshop format with selected representatives of various agencies, private interests and public interest groups. They are asked to respond to a variety of possible landscape modifications within specific landscape units which are based on the Scenic Quality Rating Units (SQRU). These responses are then evaluated by qualitative means to determine a high, moderate or low level of sensitivity for each rating area.

With this general direction from the BLM 8411 manual it was first necessary to determine the specific data needs and a format for obtaining this information. In order to determine user response to change it was decided to obtain a comprehensive list of the generic types of change possible on BLM lands. These were then grouped into seven major over categories based on similarities in their visual effect on the landscape, e.g. landform, vegetation and/or structure modification. Only those specific generic types within each category that are appropriate to a given Resource Area are presented to workshop participants. In some cases an entire over-category was deleted if inappropriate or unlikely in that Resource Area.

As a context within which to judge these responses it was decided that participants should, at the outset, indicate the relative sensitivity or value they placed on the visual resource of each rating area. For this purpose, participants were asked to indicate the level of protection that should be given to the visual resource. One of five levels were presented as options: Preservation, High Protection, Moderate Protection, Low Protection or Rehabilitation. These were intended to generally correspond with the five

VRM Management Classes. A workshop rating form was then developed around these data needs on a rating unit basis (see Figure 2). In addition, an accompanying instruction sheet was developed that also included a space for participants to indicate any specific issues, projects or areas of concern visually (see Figure 3). These responses were primarily for the benefit of the Area Manager and not factored into final ratings.

To determine a list of workshop participants Wirth Associates first met with BLM representatives to develop a generic list of types of interest or agency input desired. The following general types of input were decided upon: federal, state and local (county and city) agency representation (including administrative, design and planning representatives); conservation organizations; cattlemen, mining and utility representation; off-road vehicle, guide and ski type recreation representation; and Chamber of Commerce and "average citizen" representation. From this generic list, the BLM District and/or Area Office selected specific representatives for each category. Both a preliminary letter of notification and a follow-up letter were composed by Wirth Associates and sent from the Area Office to each selected representative (copies following page 23).

The workshop format followed the following basic outline:

- A. Introduction (BLM Area Manager)
 - Relationship of this study to the overall Area planning effort
- B. Study overview and background (Wirth Associates)
- C. VRM program overview (Wirth Associates)
- D. Slide overview of rating areas within the Resource Area (Wirth Associates)

_____ RESOURCE AREA _____ PLANNING UNIT

FIGURE 2

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SHEET

EXPLANATION AND CONTINUATION

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

In filling out the workshop form, please respond from the point of view of the public sector or agency you represent rather than from your personal point of view. This will enable us to better analyze the broad spectrum of public attitudes.

Relationship to the Area:

From the list supplied, indicate the type of use each area is best suited to from your group or agency's point of view. Where code letters include more than one specific type of use, specify which type is most appropriate (e.g. "RE - coal mining").

Value Placed on Scenic Quality:

From your group or agency's point of view, indicate the degree of value placed on scenic quality in each area in terms of H, M or L value.

Desired Visual Management Class:

This is to be a further indication of the value of scenic quality to the group or agency in terms of the level of management you feel should be exercised for scenic values within the area. "Preservation" would restrict all activities which would noticeably alter the landscape. "Rehabilitation" is an indication that from your group or agency's point of view, the area is already visually degraded and needs some level of corrective measures.

User Reaction to Visual Change:

The categories of visual change listed below are intended to represent generic types of management actions which would lead to similar kinds of visual change. They are not intended to represent specific management proposals.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

- E. Slide examples of various possible generic landscape modifications (Wirth Associates)
- F. Participant ratings on a rating unit by rating unit basis : (facilitated by Wirth Associates)
- G. Participant narratives on specific issues or projects of concern (facilitated by Wirth Associates).

Before tallying the workshop results each form was reviewed by a team of two or more evaluators including at least one BLM Area Office representative to determine whether or not results would be utilized. Forms were considered invalid if it was apparent that the participant was confused about the information requested or demonstrated clearcut inconsistency of thought through his/her ratings.

Where ratings were ambiguous but a reasonable assumption could be made as to the intended response changes were made and documented on the rating form. Partially completed forms were utilized if responses appeared consistent and an understanding of the desired information was apparent by the responses given.

Valid forms were qualitatively evaluated and tallied by the same review team according to a rating form specially designed for this purpose (see Figure 4). According to this form responses to Desired Management Class are totaled and compared to totals for responses to various categories of landscape change. Where there was a difference for a rating area between the overall level of protection designated through the Desired Management Class and the overall level of sensitivity toward change, a resolution of the two was made considering

intensity of responses, consistency of thought, overall trends and specific issues surrounding that area. The rationale for the final rating is documented on the tally sheet of each rating unit.

The tally sheets were designed for easy visualization of trends. The following assumptions were made in its design:

- Management Class ratings can be grouped into levels of High, Medium or Low value (an exception is the Rehabilitation category which is sometimes given because of a high concern - when this occurs, ratings to various landscape modifications would expectedly be higher than where little concern exists).
- Landscape modification categories have different intensities and are identified as High, Medium and Low.
- Gray levels represent the general intensity of ratings expected based on the following premise: it is expected that if an impact of moderate intensity is proposed for an area about which the participant feels a moderate value, his/her expected response would be of a moderate adverse nature. Also it is expected that the same impact would be rated as high by those who felt the landscape to be of high value and rated low by those who rated the landscape low. If true, it would follow that a low intensity impact would be rated high only if the respondent felt the area should be preserved and likewise a high intensity impact would expectedly result in a high adverse rating on both high and moderate value lands.

Preliminary Visual Sensitivity Surveys

Because of the known tourist/recreation orientation of lands within the Eagle and Roaring Fork Planning Units it was anticipated that user attitudes toward change would be high and possibly controversial. In order to better understand the issues of concern in these planning units it was decided to first consult Mr. Jack O'Brien of the Grand Junction District BLM office who had previously conducted a survey of local planners and decision makers to determine key

PLANNING UNIT _____		Desired Mgmt. Class	
Rating Units			
Workshop Rating Unit:		P	
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HIGH	HP	
	MED.	MP	
	LOW	LP	
		R	

Rationale:

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

planning issues. Then as an additional measure, Wirth Associates conducted follow-up interviews with key individuals at various levels who were judged to be most familiar with the land use issues in each of the planning units.

The information gathered from these interviews proved valuable in orienting the workshops to the pertinent issues and land use questions at hand.

The results of these interviews located in Exhibit A.

Not all participants were familiar with each of the planning units and as a result didn't fill out a form for every rating unit.

Forms were considered invalid if in the evaluator's opinion the participant was confused about the response options or demonstrated extreme inconsistency of reasoning in his/her responses.

FINAL SENSITIVITY

The Final Sensitivity Rating is the result of the combination of use volume sensitivity and user attitudes sensitivity according to the following matrix taken from the BLM Manual (8411.31A4):

user attitude quantity of use		
H	H	HIGH SENSITIVITY
H	M	
M	H	
H	L	
L	H	MEDIUM SENSITIVITY
M	M	
M	L	
L	M	LOW SENSITIVITY
L	L	

The process used is a mechanical one in which the two preliminary sensitivity maps are overlain and the final sensitivity rating for any given area is determined simply by the particular conditions of the two preliminary ratings. When very small islands of land resulted (less than 1/2 mile wide) that had a rating different from the adjacent land, a decision was made to give it the designation of the adjacent land with which it had the most similarity from a management standpoint.

SUBJECT: BLM Colorado Visual Resource Inventory Workshop,

Dear ---

As a part of an ongoing effort to prepare a resource inventory of public lands, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is in the process of directing an inventory of the visual resources for approximately 8.5 million acres within Colorado. Portions of all four BLM districts in Colorado will be involved in this inventory -- Canon City, Grand Junction, Montrose and Craig. The inventory will cover all lands within certain Planning Units (PU) in the following BLM Resource Areas (RA):

CANON CITY DISTRICT

Royal Gorge RA

Northeast RA

MONTROSE DISTRICT

San Juan RA

Uncompahgre Basin RA

San Miguel RA

GRAND JUNCTION DISTRICT

Glenwood Springs RA

Eagle PU
Roaring Fork PU

CRAIG DISTRICT

Little Snake River RA

Kremmling RA

The attached map shows the general locations of these BLM Districts and Resource Areas.

Wirth Associates, Inc. has been retained by the BLM to conduct this visual resource inventory in Colorado. A series of workshops with representatives of federal, state and local agencies, and special interest groups will be held within each Resource Area as a part of the effort. Public concerns for changes to the visual quality within each Resource Area will be the focus of these meetings.

A workshop will be held in the Glenwood Springs Resource Area (highlighted on attached map) in Eagle at 10:00 A.M. and in Carbondale at 7:00 P.M. on Tuesday, November 14 to participate at this meeting and share with us your insight and understanding of public concerns to visual changes occurring or possibly occurring to landscapes within the Resource Area.

With your assistance we can more responsively manage the visual resources on public lands.

Additional information will be provided concerning the format and specific content of the workshops in Eagle and Carbondale. A BLM representative will be contacting you concerning this meeting.

Sincerely,

Alfred Wright
Area Manager

Dear ---

This follow-up letter is to remind you of the workshop being held in Eagle at 10:00 A.M. and Carbondale at 7:00 P.M. on November 14, 1978, as part of the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM's) comprehensive planning effort. As indicated in the previous letter, the purpose of this workshop is to gain public input on questions of change in the visual quality of the landscape resulting from a variety of possible land management actions. The data obtained from this workshop is a key aspect in the overall Visual Resource Management (VRM) inventory and analysis process. As such, it plays an important role in the determination of final visual quality standards for the various BLM lands within the Resource Area. The scope of this workshop, however, is not limited to Bureau lands since BLM land management actions would visually affect adjacent lands. Rather, consideration will be given to all lands within the Resource Area regardless of ownership.

The workshop will be jointly facilitated by the BLM and Wirth Associates who have been contracted by the Bureau to conduct visual inventory and analysis studies on selected lands in Colorado. The format will be as follows:

INTRODUCTION

- Resource Area planning effort
- Purpose of the workshop

ORIENTATION

- VRM program overview - use of VRM data
- Slide overview of the Planning Unit

DATA INPUT

- Your desired visual standards for various lands within the Resource Area (e.g. preservation; high, moderate or low protection; or rehabilitation).
- Your reaction to visual change on various lands resulting from the following types of land management alterations:

Landform - 1

resource extraction (mining)
landfill

Landform/Vegetation

roads
pipelines
ORV use
rail spurs

Vegetation/Structures - 1

power lines
tramways
reflectors/repeaters
substations

Landform - 2

dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

timber harvest
land treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures - 2

ski area development/resort

Structures

residential

(This portion will not be issue or project oriented but rather consider only generic landscape changes which may take place over the next few years).

- Your narrative discussion of specific land management issues or projects of concern to you.

Individual rating forms will be provided so that after discussion of topics or areas with others at your table you may make your response privately. In order to complete the presentation and record your input in the 2 hours allotted, however, it is essential that we adhere closely to the topics and format described above without discussion of your views on specific local issues or projects. We do desire this information, however, and the final phase of the program will be devoted to recording them.

As a selected spokesman for a particular user or interest group your input to this workshop is key because of the public sector you represent. Without your presence their important viewpoint may not be given adequate consideration. This personal, additional reminder is intended to represent an indication of the level of importance the Bureau places on the visual resource and its consideration in future land management planning and decision making. It is also intended to indicate the importance we put on your input in the final determination of VRI standards for Bureau lands within the Glenwood Springs Resource Area.

Sincerely,

Alfred Wright
Area Manager

DISTANCE ZONES

CRITERIA

Distance Zone classifications are used to indicate the relative detail that is perceived in natural and man-made features on the landscape. The closer an object is to the viewer the greater the detail in which it is perceived and the greater is its perceived scale in relation to the surrounding landscape. Therefore, a landscape modification near the viewer would have a greater negative visual effect than the same modification seen further away.

Distance Zone categories as defined in the BLM VRM system include the following: Foreground/Middleground - from viewer location to 3-5 miles; Background = from 3-5 miles to approximately 15 miles; and Seldom Seen = beyond the approximate 15 mile limit. The Seldom Seen designation is also applied to areas that because of topographic screening are unseen from any designated viewer location.

The criteria and procedure used for delineating distance zones are those set forth in BLM's 8411 manual. This procedure first involves the determination of Key Observer Points (KOPs). These points are the same as those used for the visual sensitivity - use volume study (see use volume methodology narrative preceeding).

From these points (or travel routes) a "seen area analysis" (see visual sensitivity - use volume narrative) is conducted. All lands that can be seen from that point or travel corridor out to a distance of 3-5 miles are labeled as Foreground/Middleground. All lands that can be seen from that point or corridor between 3-5 miles and 15 miles are labeled as Background. All lands that are beyond 15 miles from any KOP or are unseen from any KOP are labeled as Seldom Seen. Where overlaps of these zones occur (from 2 or more KOPs) the closer zone is designated.

For this study use volume information was taken from various sources, as indicated in the visual sensitivity - use volume narrative. A manual seen area analysis was conducted from the moderate and high volume points/corridors in the office from topographic and raised relief maps. Appropriate distance zone designations were then made. This preliminary distance zone map was then taken to the field by the scenic quality inventory team for verification. Revisions were made accordingly.



ROARING FORK PLANNING UNIT

GENERAL SETTING

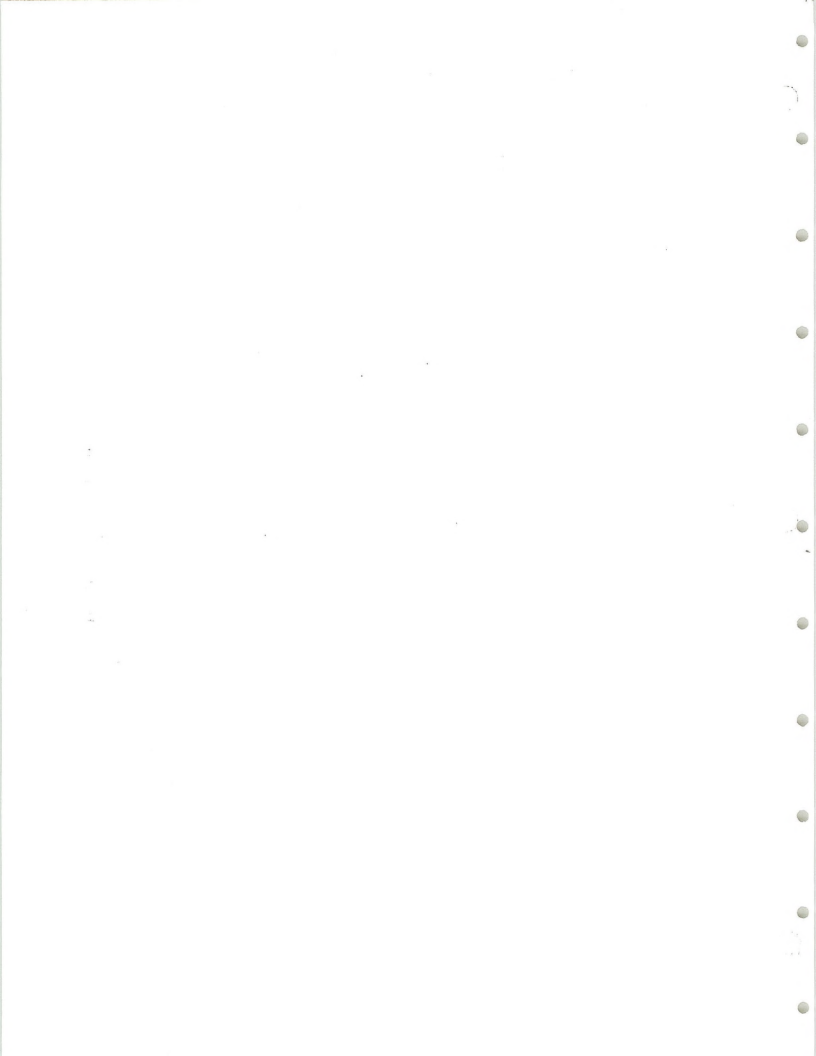
The Roaring Fork Planning Unit encompasses 235,000 acres of land running northwest-southeast along the Roaring Fork River from Glenwood Springs to Aspen.

The topography in the unit is varied and includes a number of broad open valleys, high tablelands which are part of the Grand Mesa, deeply incised canyons, and the peaks, ridges, and narrow valleys of the Sawatch and Elk Mountains.

The Sawatch Mountains border the unit to the east and the Elk Mountains run along the western boundary. Mt. Sopris (12,959') stands west of the unit and is a dominant scenic element throughout much of the area. Other peaks which strongly influence the unit's scenic quality and contribute to its rugged alpine character include Capitol Peak (14,140'), Snowmass Mountain (12,350'), Smuggler Mountain (10,640'), Basalt Mountain (10,820'), and Red Mountain (10,470').

Glenwood Canyon lies at the northern edge of the unit and its colorful, exposed geologic strata and dramatically rising vertical walls are extraordinary.

Three major rivers drain the planning unit. The Crystal River flows north and joins the Roaring Fork River south of Carbondale. The Roaring Fork



flows to the northwest, bisecting the unit and joining the Colorado River at Glenwood Springs. Noteworthy tributaries to these rivers include Fryingpan Creek, Woody Creek, Capitol Creek and Cattle Creek. These tributaries are all important scenic elements within their respective rating units.

Several reservoirs are scattered throughout the unit. Spring Park, Van Springs, and Consolidated Reservoirs all lie in the northeastern portion of the unit. Wildcat Reservoir is west of Snowmass, and Hughes Reservoir is to the northwest.

Local vegetation varies with altitude and exposure. Large groves of aspen are found at the higher elevations, often conforming to drainage courses. Englemann Spruce, Douglas Fir, Lodgepole Pine, and Ponderosa Pine predominate along the mesic northfacing slopes and Pinon-Juniper associations are common to the southern exposures. Oakbrush, sagebrush, and grasses cover the valley bottoms, and cottonwood and willow commonly border the rivers and streams.

State Highway 82 is the major transportation corridor in the unit and serves to connect Glenwood Springs, Carbondale, Basalt, and Aspen. A branch of the highway extends west south of Woody Creek and provides access to Snowmass. Highway 131 extends south from Carbondale roughly paralleling the Crystal River. I-70 briefly passes through the unit near the northern boundary.



There are five urban areas in the unit, Glenwood Springs, Carbondale, Basalt, Snowmass, and Aspen. Aspen and Snowmass are resort communities and the development here has been done in an environmentally sensitive manner which blends well with the natural landscape. Development in the other urban areas and along the highways tends to be inharmonious and distracting, however.



TABLE 1

SQRU GENERAL LANDSCAPE TYPES AND SUMMARY
PLANNING UNIT: ROARING FORK

GENERAL TYPE KEY

Mountains	M	Rolling Hills	RH
Ridges and Narrow Valleys	R&NV	Broad Valleys	BV
Canyons	C	Prairie	PR
Plateaus	P	Riparian	R

SQRU		GENERAL TYPE
NO.	NAME	
001	Aspen Village	BV/R
002	Aspen Bowl	M
003	Woody Creek	BV/R
004	Brush Creek	R&NV
005	Snowmass Valley	R&NV
006	Wildcat Reservoir	BV/R
007	Snowmass Creek	R&NV
008	Capitol Creek	BV
009	Watson Divide	R&NV
010	Old Snowmass	C
011	Fryingpan River	C
012	Main Valley	BV/R
013	West Sopris Creek	BV
014	Prince Creek	RH
015	Crystal River Valley	BV/R
016	Thompson Creek	R&NV
017	Holgate Mesa	R&NV
018	Jerome Park	BV
019	Fourmile Valley	R&NV
020	Dry Park	BV
021	Lower Dry Park	BV
022	Hughes Reservoir	RH/R
023	Threemile Creek	C
024	Glenwood Springs Valley	BV/R
025	Glenwood Canyon	C
026	Spring Park	BV
027	Cattle Creek	R&NV
028	Cottonwood Divide	P



TABLE 2

SCENIC QUALITY RATING SUMMARY

DISTRICT: GRAND JUNCTION
RESOURCE AREA: GLENWOOD SPRINGS
PLANNING UNIT: ROARING FORK

NO.	SQRU NAME	RATING CRITERIA							TOTAL	
		LF	V	W	C	AS	S	CM	NO.	SQR
001	Aspen Village	4	5	1	4	4	5	2	25	A
002	Aspen Bowl	3	4	0	4	0	3	1	15	B
003	Woody Creek	3	3	1	5	4	1	-1	16	B
004	Brush Creek	1	3	2	2	4	1	1	14	B
005	Snowmass Valley	3	5	2	4	3	4	2	23	A
006	Wildcat Reservoir	2	3	4	4	4	3	2	22	A
007	Snowmass Creek	4	5	4	5	0	3	2	23	A
008	Capitol Creek	4	4	0	5	3	2	1	19	A
009	Watson Divide	1	2	2	2	0	1	1	9	C
010	Old Snowmass	3	3	4	3	0	2	-3	12	B
011	Fryingpan River	4	3	5	4	0	3	-1	18	B
012	Main Valley	2	4	3	4	4	2	-3	16	B
013	West Sopris Creek	2	4	0	4	5	1	2	18	B
014	Prince Creek	1	2	0	2	5	1	2	13	B
015	Crystal River Valley	2	4	3	4	5	2	0	20	A
016	Thompson Creek	5	4	3	5	0	6	2	25	A
017	Holgate Mesa	1	3	0	3	5	1	2	15	B
018	Jerome Park	2	3	0	4	4	1	1	15	B
019	Fourmile Valley	3	4	2	4	0	1	2	16	B
020	Dry Park	1	3	0	4	5	1	2	16	B
021	Lower Dry Park	2	3	1	4	3	1	1	15	B
022	Hughes Reservoir	2	3	3	4	5	1	2	20	A
023	Threemile Creek	3	2	2	3	2	1	0	13	B
024	Glenwood Sprgs. Valley	3	4	3	3	0	1	-1	13	B
025	Glenwood Canyon	5	4	5	4	0	6	0	24	A
026	Spring Park	2	4	2	3	5	1	0	17	B
027	Cattle Creek	1	2	3	3	0	1	0	10	C
028	Cottonwood Divide	1	2	3	2	3	1	-2	10	C



AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

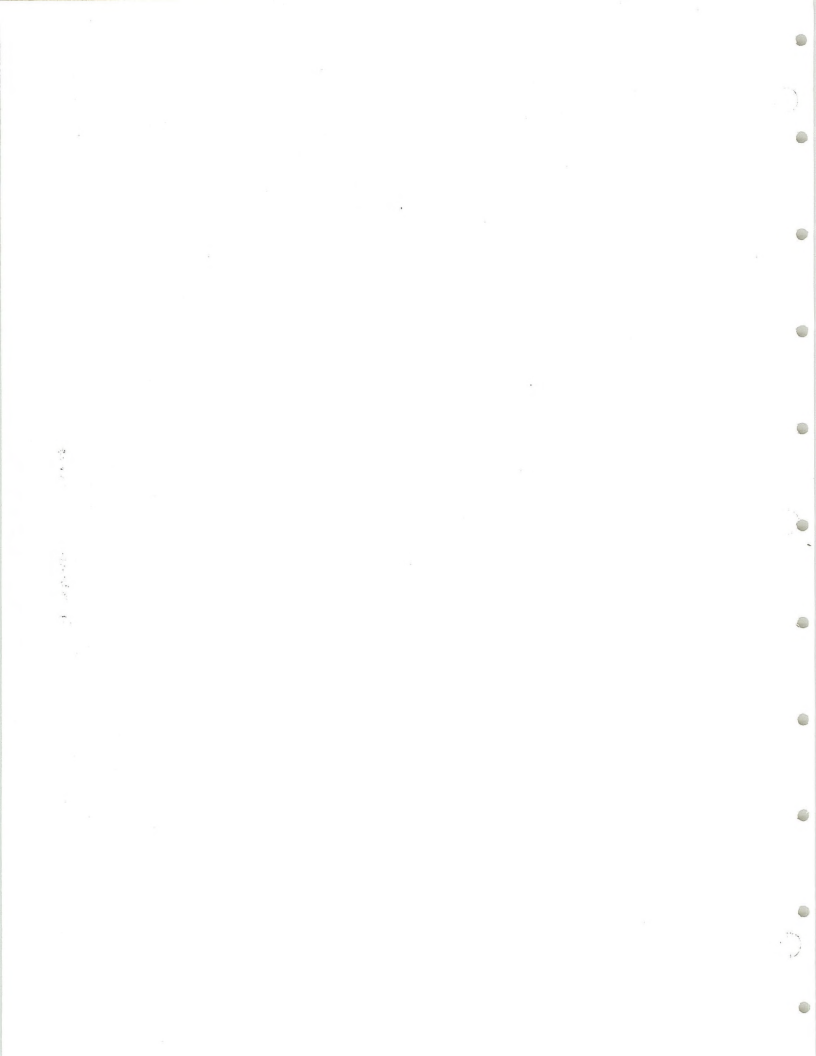
Three rating units within the Roaring Fork Planning Unit have been identified as potential areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) by virtue of the fact that they represent Class A Scenery and have received a rating of 5 or 6 in regard to their relative scarcity.

These rating units represent areas of extraordinary scenic quality and require special management attention to insure preservation of the qualities which make them exceptional.

The areas which have been identified are as follows:

NO.	<u>SQRU</u>	NAME	LF	V	<u>RATING CRITERIA</u>			S	CM	<u>TOTAL</u>	
					W	C	AS			NO.	SQR
001		Aspen Village	4	5	1	4	4	5	2	25	A
016		Thompson Creek	5	4	3	5	0	6	2	25	A
025		Glenwood Canyon	5	4	5	4	0	6	0	24	A

SQRU Number 001, Aspen Village, is a highly developed area and as such, may be an exception to the ACEC "formula." This rating should be reviewed by the Area Office.



District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Roaring Fork
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 001 *
 *Name or No. 1 #1
 Film: Roll # 6 Frame # #19, 20
 Scenic Quality Rating 25 - A
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 25, 1978
 Evaluator(s) PG, MR, EB, CT
 Time of Day 9:30
 Weather cloudy, snowing

Aspen Village

Landscape Character:

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	pyramidic, massive	northfacing - vertical bands interrupted with ski slopes; southfacing - clumped sage, shrub, aspen stands	low rectilinear, sloping roofs, geometric
Line	angular, jagged, undulating	northfacing - broken linear conifers; southfacing - random, grading into Aspen, horizontal differentiation	linear
Color	reddish sandstone outcrops	northfacing - muted browns, deep greens, conifers southfacing - muted browns, olive drab, sage, mountain shrub	natural, complimentary
Texture	coarse and dissected on northface; southface is smooth and rounded	northfacing - broken, coarse pines, patches of aspen, smooth ski runways; southfacing - matted sage, shrub, extensive aspen stands	scattered, residential

General Narrative: An enclosed valley with a diverse mix of vegetation dominated by aspens,
alpine conifers, and sagebrush. Northfacing slopes developed for ski runs. Town of Aspen
adds distinctive atmosphere to the basin and enhances the overall visual quality of the rating
unit.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	(4) 3	1	common
2	Vegetation	(5)	3	1	diverse mix
3	Water	5	3	(1) 0	not significant
4	Color	5	(4) 3	1	seasonal variety
5	Influence	5	(4) 3	0	distinctive atmosphere
6	Scarcity	6	(5) 2	1	
7	Cultural Modification	(2)	0	-4	enhances area

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

001

A

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 25 = A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Roaring Fork
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 002 *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # 1 Frame # 3
 Scenic Quality Rating 15 - B
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 25, 1978
 Evaluator(s) PG, MR, CT, EB

Time of Day 11:00
 Weather cloudy, cold

Aspen Bowl

Landscape Character:

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	rounded highland depression	irregularly banded conifer and aspen, barren areas associated with extreme relief	widely scattered, cubical
Line	curvilinear	aspen intersects conifers in jagged, angular line	angular
Color	covered by vegetation	seasonal variation; conifer - deep green; aspen - pale green, orange, gray	natural color, wood color, dark
Texture	smooth, gentle drainages	aspen - smooth; conifers - brushy	scattered dwellings

General Narrative: This unit is a densely forested, northfacing upland valley. The overall scenic quality is enhanced by the pleasing contrast of color between the many stands of alpine conifers and aspen groves found here. Cultural modifications are found here in the form of scattered residential development and agrarian activities, but their influence on the aesthetic quality of the area is positive.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	(3)	1	common upland basin
2	Vegetation	5	(4)3	1	diverse aspen/conifer
3	Water	5	3	(0)	
4	Color	5	(4)3	1	contrasting
5	Influence	5	3	(0)	
6	Scarcity	6	(3)2	1	distinctive
7	Cultural Modification	2	(1)0	-4	minimal but positive

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

002 B

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 15 =

A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Roaring Fork
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 003 *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # 1 Frame # 2
 Scenic Quality Rating 16 - B
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 25, 1978
 Evaluator(s) PG, MR, EB, CT

Time of Day 12:00
 Weather overcast

Woody Creek

Landscape Character:

Form	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
	rounded, curvilinear, gently sloping	patchy shrubs on slopes, relatively unbroken pastureland on valley bottoms	blocky, linear buildings, linear fences and phone lines
Line	diagonally sloping ridges, horizontal valley bottoms	irregular	rectilinear, sloping roofs
Color	muted browns and brilliant red outcrops	russet, dull greens; green/gold pastures	dark natural tones
Texture	striated, incised drainages	tufted on slopes, uniformly smooth pastures	scattered buildings, fences and power lines

General Narrative: Fairly wide terraced valley bisected by a river gorge. It is enclosed by rounded foothills with some color being added by patches of red soil, and stands of sage and aspen. The nearby ski mountains add to the scenic quality of the landscape while some development detracts from it.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation	Scenic Quality Classification	
1	Landform	5	(3)	1	flat valley bottom, low ridges	Class A	19-33
2	Vegetation	5	(3)	1		Class B	12-18
3	Water	5	3 (1)	0	present but not striking	Class C	11 or Less
4	Color	(5)	3	1	contrasting	SQRU	Final Rating
5	Influence	5	(4)	3	adds interest	↓	↓
6	Scarcity	6	2	(1)			
7	Cultural Modification	2	0 (-1)	-4	transmission lines	003	B

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 16 =
 A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Roaring Fork
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 004 *
 *Name or No. #1 4, 5
 Film: Roll # #6 Frame # 1, 2
 Scenic Quality Rating 14 - B
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 25, 1978
 Evaluator(s) PG, CT, MR, EB

Time of Day 12:45
 Weather partly cloudy

Brush Creek

Landscape Character:

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	<u>rounded, gently sloping</u>	<u>patchy, scattered, mottled</u>	<u>cubical, sloping</u> <u>roofed barns and</u> <u>residences</u>
Line	<u>curvilinear</u>	<u>uneven, broken</u>	<u>rectilinear, angular</u>
Color	<u>covered</u>	<u>dull olive green and russet,</u> <u>subtle seasonal variations</u>	<u>complimentary,</u> <u>natural tones</u>
Texture	<u>smooth, undulating</u>	<u>tufted shrubs, smooth grasses</u> <u>on valley floor</u>	<u>scattered</u>

General Narrative: Small enclosed valley surrounded by rounded ridges. Tufted shrubby vegetation
along sideslopes, fairly uniform grasses along valley bottom, intermittently broken by riparian
shrubby vegetation along stream corridor. Red sandstone cliffs and Snowmass ski area provide strong
scenic influence at each end of the valley. Farms scattered through the valley add additional
scenic interest.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	(1)	common valley
2	Vegetation	5	(3)	1	some diversity
3	Water	5	3	(2)	0 riparian vegetation
4	Color	5	3	(2)	1 subtle contrast
5	Influence	5	(4)	3	0 strong influence
6	Scarcity	6	2	(1)	common
7	Cultural Modification	2	(1)	0	-4 positive

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

004 B

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 14 = A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Roaring Fork
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 005 *
 *Name or No. #1 #5
 Film: Roll # #6 Frame # #1, 2
 Scenic Quality Rating 23 - A
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 25, 1978
 Evaluator(s) PG, CT, EB, MR

Time of Day _____
 Weather cloudy

Snowmass Valley

Landscape Character:

Form	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
	<u>rounded, moderately sloping</u>	<u>patchy, banded, cleared in areas for ski trails</u>	<u>strongly geometric</u>
Line	<u>curvilinear</u>	<u>irregular and broken, strongly vertical on ski slopes</u>	<u>angular, hard</u>
Color	<u>generally covered, occasional dark gray outcrops</u>	<u>deep green conifers, seasonal variation among aspens and grasses lush green lawn on golf course</u>	<u>natural tones</u>
Texture	<u>smooth</u>	<u>tufted sagebrush, fine textured aspen, brushy conifers</u>	<u>dense condominium development</u>

General Narrative: Steeply sloping valley supporting vegetative communities dominated by aspen, alpine conifers, and sagebrush. Brush Creek bisects valley but is not a dominant feature. Village of Snowmass near upper end of the valley enhances the overall scenic quality of the rating unit with its distinctive architectural style and its emphasis of the natural landform. Ski slopes are a dominant visual factor on the hillside.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	(3)	1	
2	Vegetation	(5)	3	1	diverse mix
3	Water	5	3 (2)	0	
4	Color	5	(4) 3	1	strong contrast
5	Influence	5	(3)	0	
6	Scarcity	6	(4) 2	1	
7	Cultural Modification	(2)	0	-4	architecture enhances scenic quality

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 23 =

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

↓
005 ↓
A

↑
A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Roaring Fork
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 006 *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # 6 Frame # 16, 17
 Scenic Quality Rating 22 - A
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 25, 1978
 Evaluator(s) PG, CT, EB, MR

Time of Day _____
 Weather sunny

Wildcat Reservoir

Landscape Character:

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	<u>rounded basin</u>	<u>massed conifers,</u> <u>bands of aspen</u>	
Line	<u>curvilinear</u>		
Color	<u>covered</u>	<u>evergreen with seasonally</u> <u>varying deciduous colors</u>	
Texture	<u>smooth</u>	<u>brushy, bristly</u>	

General Narrative: This unit is visually dominated by the presence of Wildcat Reservoir which
lies at the center of this somewhat rounded basin. This large water feature is complimented
by a colorful mix of vegetation characterized by mixed alpine conifers and groves of aspen.
Vistas of surrounding peaks further add to the strength of the visual experience in this area.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3 (2)	1	
2	Vegetation	5	(3) 3	1	mixed conifers/aspen
3	Water	5	(4) 3	0	dominant feature
4	Color	5	(4) 3	1	pleasing contrasts
5	Influence	5	(4) 3	0	Snowmass
6	Scarcity	6	(3) 2	1	
7	Cultural Modification	(2)	0	-4	

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

006

A

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 22 =

A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Roaring Fork
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 007 *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # 1 Frame # 6, 7, 8, 9
 Scenic Quality Rating 23 - A
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 25, 1978
 Evaluator(s) PG, CT, MR, EB

Time of Day 12:30
 Weather cloudy/snow flurries

Snowmass Creek

Landscape Character:

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	steeply sloping "U"-shaped valley, mountain peaks	scattered intermixed sage, conifers and aspen; large bands of aspens corresponding to soil types and relief	scattered and not a highly visible factor
Line	angular, sloping, rounded	willows correspond to stream course	
Color	generally covered with vegetation	sideslopes are grayish-green, valley floor mottled with greens, grays, and russets	
Texture	smooth	sideslopes are covered with tufted sage, fine textured aspen and coarse conifers on valley bottom	

General Narrative: A wide, steep-walled, "U"-shaped valley with an interesting vegetative pattern consisting of a diverse mix of plant communities. Blue Spruce and fir occur along the ridgetops and large groves of aspens interspersed with sage and scrub oak are found along the hillsides. Willow and sedge meadows correspond to the river course. Vegetation has been cleared in ski slope areas and grasslands are present in some upland swale areas. Water isn't dominant but is a conspicuous factor. Many riffles and pools increase diversity.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	(4) 3	1	peaks
2	Vegetation	(5)	3	1	strongly diverse
3	Water	5	(4) 3	0	strong influence
4	Color	(5)	3	1	rich contrast
5	Influence	5	3	(0)	
6	Scarcity	6	(3) 2	1	
7	Cultural Modification	(2)	0	-4	none

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

007

A

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 23 = _____
A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Roaring Fork
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 008 *
 *Name or No. #1 10, 11
 Film: Roll # #6 Frame # 3
 Scenic Quality Rating 19 - A
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 25, 1978
 Evaluator(s) PG, MR, CT, EB
 Time of Day 5:00
 Weather cloudy

Capitol Creek

Landscape Character:

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	broad, flat valley bottom, low mesas and steep-walled mountain slopes	clumped conifers on hillside terraces, linear bands along valley bottom	rectilinear
Line	strongly horizontal in valley bottom, highly angular along valley walls	patchy interspersal pine and aspen	horizontal, vertical, angular, sloping
Color	deep maroon along mountainsides	evergreen, tans, russets	natural wood tones
Texture	smooth, soft valley bottom, hard, broken, jagged mountainsides	smooth to bushy	scattered

General Narrative: Wide, broad, and flat valley ringed by an interesting mix of landforms including low terraces, mesas, smooth, rounded hillsides and angular jagged mountainsides. Maroon sandstone outcrops provide strong visual contrast with the coniferous vegetation, tan to green valley grasses, aspens and seasonal snow. Agricultural land uses in valley add to the overall scenic quality as does Mt. Sopris and other peaks visible in the background.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	(4) 3	1	diverse landforms & erosional patterns
2	Vegetation	5	(4) 3	1	diverse
3	Water	5	3	(0)	
4	Color	(5)	3	1	rich
5	Influence	5	(3)	0	peaks
6	Scarcity	6	(2)	1	
7	Cultural Modification	2	(1) 0	-4	

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

008

A

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 19 =

A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Roaring Fork
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 009 *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # 1 Frame # 12
 Scenic Quality Rating 9 - C
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 25, 1978
 Evaluator(s) CT, FB, MR, PG
 Time of Day 10:30
 Weather partly cloudy

Watson Divide

Landscape Character:

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	<u>rounded hills</u>	<u>scattered junipers</u>	<u>none</u>
Line	<u>horizontal, slightly undulating ridges</u>	<u>irregular</u>	
Color	<u>dark maroon</u>	<u>green mottling of juniper against gray-green sage</u>	
Texture	<u>smooth</u>	<u>scattered coarse texture on even textured background</u>	

General Narrative: Low rounded hillsides with high mountain ridges in background. Vegetation lacks diversity or strong color. The valley is bisected by a stream and little interesting vegetation is associated with the river course. Adjacent scenery is not visible. Scattered dwellings and agrarian activities slightly enhance the scenic quality of the area.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	(1)	little relief
2	Vegetation	5	3 (2)	1	
3	Water	5	3 (2)	0	
4	Color	5	3 (2)	1	muted tones
5	Influence	5	3	(0)	none
6	Scarcity	6	2	(1)	common
7	Cultural Modification	2	(1) 0	-4	scattered dwellings

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

009 C

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 9 = A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Roaring Fork
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 010 *
 *Name or No. 2 2
 Film: Roll # 6 Frame 4
 Scenic Quality Rating 12 - B
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 26, 1978
 Evaluator(s) PG, CT, ER, MR
 Time of Day 4:35
 Weather clear

Old Snowmass

Landscape Character:

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	<u>steep-walled valley bounded by deeply incised rounded hillsides</u>	<u>massed conifers along sideslopes with patchy bare areas and oak brush, dense aspens on valley bottom</u>	<u>cubical residences</u>
Line	<u>curvilinear, vertical, horizontal</u>	<u>vertical bands along sideslopes, horizontal lineation along valley floor</u>	<u>hard, angular, sloping</u>
Color	<u>reddish soils and rock outcrops</u>	<u>deep green junipers and seasonally varying aspens</u>	<u>natural tones and occasional bright metallic coloration</u>
Texture	<u>rough, dissected</u>	<u>scrubby junipers, fine textured aspens</u>	<u>scattered</u>

General Narrative: A moderately deep canyon bisected by Roaring Fork River. The surrounding hills are broadly rounded on the crests and fairly steep. The southfacing slopes are frequently incised by drainages and are eroded showing much red soil and rock. A pinyon-juniper community dominates on the southfacing slopes and little herbaceous vegetation exists because of erosion. The northfacing slopes have conifers on the ridge grading into a scrub oak community. Cottonwoods are associated with the river course which is a significant feature of the landscape. The area is not influenced by (over)

Narrative continued:

adjacent scenery. Residences along the river lessen the scenic value of this area.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	(3)	1	much topographic variation
2	Vegetation	5	(3)	1	
3	Water	5	(4) 3	0	strong element
4	Color	5	(3)	1	
5	Influence	5	3	(0)	
6	Scarcity	6	(2)	1	
7	Cultural Modification	2	0 (3)	-4	inharmonious structures

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 12 =

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

010 B

A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Roaring Fork
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 011 *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # 2 Frame # 3,4
 Scenic Quality Rating 18 - B
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 26, 1978
 Evaluator(s) CT, PG, MR, EB

Time of Day 12:15
 Weather clear

Frying Pan River

Landscape Character:

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	narrow high-walled valley bounded by precipitous sandstone cliffs; blocky walls	patchy, scattered pinyon-juniper along ridgetops and valley walls	cupical residences
Line	vertical, diagonal	linear cottonwoods along river, curvilinear oak brush	vertical and horizontal power lines
Color	reddish soils and rock outcrops of the Maroon Formation	seasonally varying aspens and cottonwoods, green junipers/pinyons, grayish-green sage	natural earth tones
Texture	rough, striated, rocky	tufted, brushy, bristly, coarse	scattered

General Narrative: This is an enclosed narrow canyon dominated by colorful red sandstone outcrops and the meandering movement of the Frying Pan River. Cottonwoods and shrub oak dominate the river bottom, while sage and juniper cover the cliffs. A number of transmission lines distract from the visual quality of this canyon.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	(4) 3	1	interesting erosional patterns - steep
2	Vegetation	5	(3) 3	1	
3	Water	(5) 5	3	0	dominant element
4	Color	5	(4) 3	1	rich variety/contrast
5	Influence	5	3	(0) 0	
6	Scarcity	6	(3) 2	1	
7	Cultural Modification	2	0 (-1)	-4	power lines

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

↓

011

↓

B

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 18 = _____

↑
A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Roaring Fork
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 012 *
 *Name or No. #2
 Film: Roll # #1 Frame # 5, 6, 7, 8
 Scenic Quality Rating 16 - B
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 26, 1978
 Evaluator(s) EB, PG, MR, CT

Time of Day 5:45
 Weather clear

Main Valley

Landscape Character:

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	low rolling hills surrounding a fairly wide, flat river bottom	patchy	geometric, rectangular
Line	curvilinear to angular	irregular to broken	angular
Color	multi-colored, light tan to red	muted green pinyon-juniper, seasonal riparian	unnatural and natural mixed
Texture	smooth hills with some broken outcrops	fine riparian to tufty pinyon-juniper	scattered residential

General Narrative: A large valley bordered by large rolling hills. Gypsum outcrops are in evidence throughout the valley walls. A diversity of vegetal communities are present. Aspen-fir communities dominate the ridges of the higher slopes, which grade into an oak brush community. Pinyon-juniper is present on eroded and/or southfacing slopes. An extensive riparian community is represented by cottonwood and willow. A large wet meadow community also exists because of the meandering of lower Roaring Fork River and the subsequent flooding. Tame pastures and grain fields dominate (over)

Narrative continued:

vegetation of the valley floor. Residential development (condominiums, trailer courts) detract from the scenic quality of this area. However, views of Mt. Sopris increase the area's scenic value.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3 (2)	1	small but colorful
2	Vegetation	5	(4) 3	1	extensive
3	Water	5	(3)	0	prominent
4	Color	5	(4) 3	1	diverse
5	Influence	5	(4) 3	0	Mt. Sopris
6	Scarcity	6	(2)	1	long valley system
7	Cultural Modification	2	0 (-3)	-4	too common

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

↓ ↓
012 B

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 16 = 12 ↑
A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
Planning Unit Roaring Fork
Scenic Quality Rating Unit 013 *
*Name or No. 1
Film: Roll # 2 Frame # 27
1
Scenic Quality Rating 18 - B
(see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 26, 1978
Evaluator(s) MR. PG. CT. EB
Time of Day 4:00
Weather clear/sunny

W. Sopris Creek

Landscape Character:

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	<u>broad, flat valley, rolling hills</u>	<u>banded aspen intermixed with scattered oak, patches of conifers on ridgetops</u>	
Line	<u>curvilinear, undulating</u>	<u>diagonal, horizontal</u>	
Color	<u>scattered red outcrops</u>	<u>seasonal variation of aspen and pasture bottomlands, green patches of conifers</u>	
Texture	<u>smooth</u>	<u>tufted oaks/sage; fine textured aspen, coarse conifers</u>	

General Narrative: A wide to narrow "U"-shaped valley favorably influenced by agricultural modification and surrounded by smooth, low, rolling hills blanketed by dense shrub oak and sage. Conifers cap the hilltops and stands of aspen drift down the drainage courses. Vistas of Mt. Sopris add significantly to the scenic quality of this landscape.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3 (2)	1	common
2	Vegetation	5	(4) 3	1	diverse
3	Water	5	3	(0)	none
4	Color	5	(4) 3	1	good seasonal variation
5	Influence	(5)	3	0	Sopris
6	Scarcity	6	2	(1)	common
7	Cultural Modification	(2)	0	-4	complimentary

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

013

B

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 18 =

A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Roaring Fork
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 014 *
 *Name or No. # 2 28-25
 Film: Roll # 3 Frame 11
 Scenic Quality Rating 13 - B
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 28, 1978
 Evaluator(s) CT, MR, EB, PG
 Time of Day 3:00
 Weather clear, sunny

Prince Creek

Landscape Character:

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	<u>rounded hillsides, enclosing</u> <u>flat to gently sloping valley</u> <u>bottom</u>	<u>dense oak</u>	<u>scattered residences,</u> <u>agriculture,</u> <u>geometric forms</u>
Line	<u>curvilinear, even, undulating</u> <u>rolling, horizontal</u>	<u>flat, curvilinear</u>	<u>angular</u>
Color	<u>covered</u>	<u>muted to seasonal agriculture</u>	<u>mostly natural</u>
Texture	<u>smooth</u>	<u>smooth</u>	<u>scattered</u>

General Narrative: On the basis of its constituent elements, this landscape is not outstanding.
The powerful influence of the adjacent scenery (vistas of Mt. Sopris) strengthens the overall
visual experience however, and significantly increases this unit's final rating.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	(1)	common
2	Vegetation	5	3 (2)	1	xeric types
3	Water	5	3	(0)	
4	Color	5	3 (2)	1	mute
5	Influence	(5)	3	0	Mt. Sopris
6	Scarcity	6	2	(1)	common
7	Cultural Modification	(2)	0	-4	favorable

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

014 B

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 13 = 13
A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Roaring Fork
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 015 *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # 1 Frame # 24
 Scenic Quality Rating 20 - A
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 28, 1978
 Evaluator(s) ER, PG, MR, CT

Time of Day 11:30
 Weather clear

Crystal River Valley

Landscape Character:

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	river valley	geometric agriculture and irregular river patterns	geometric, rectangular
Line	horizontal, diagonal	irregular to broken	angular
Color		seasonal riparian and agricultural	unnatural and natural mixed
Texture	smooth	fine riparian and agricultural	scattered residential

General Narrative: This unit is very similar to the main Roaring Fork valley except that it is less traveled, though still highly visible from the main highway. The lower end of the Crystal River Valley is fairly narrow, while flat, elevated benches flank both sides. Agriculture along with the river itself are the dominant features of this scenic valley. Mt. Sopris adds significantly to its impression. While there is some modification, it is not as intense or disruptive as in the main valley.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3 (2)	1	river valley
2	Vegetation	5	(4) 3	1	diverse
3	Water	5	(3)	0	Crystal River
4	Color	5	(4) 3	1	diverse
5	Influence	(5)	3	0	Mt. Sopris
6	Scarcity	6	(2)	1	river valley
7	Cultural Modification	2	(0)	-4	some

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

↓
015

↓
A

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 20 = _____

↑
A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Roaring Fork
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 016 *
 *Name or No. #1
 Film: Roll # #6 Frame # 8, 9
 Scenic Quality Rating 25 - A
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 26, 1978
 Evaluator(s) FB, PG, MR
 Time of Day 1:00
 Weather sunny

Thompson Creek

Landscape Character:

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	rounded, uneven ridges, precipitous, massive	banded conifers, scattered shrubs	small linear railroad bridges
Line	undulating, diagonal, horizontal, vertical	vertical bands, curvilinear masses of sage	not highly visible
Color	pinkish-red sandstone, grayish-white limestone and shale	deep greens, grayish-greens	natural tones
Texture	dissected, rough, uneven	coarse, brushy	

General Narrative: A valley which constricts to a narrow canyon bounded by both broadly rounded hills, abrupt cliffs and bluffs. Spectacular bands of gray, white and red rock are exposed on the surrounding valley walls. Vegetative communities are diverse, consisting of aspen stands on the ridges, conifers on northfacing slopes, scrub oak on less mesic slopes, pinyon-juniper on the more xeric slopes and sage communities on the valley floor. Cottonwood, willow and box elder dominate the riparian community. Thompson Creek runs through the canyon and is a significant but not (over)

Narrative continued:

dominant feature. This area is very rare within the region and contains no debilitating cultural modifications.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

	High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1 Landform	(5)	3	1	interesting landform & exposed strata
2 Vegetation	5	(4) 3	1	diverse mix
3 Water	5	(3)	0	
4 Color	(5)	3	1	strong variety
5 Influence	5	3	(0)	
6 Scarcity	(6)	2	1	rare in region
7 Cultural Modification	(2)	0	-4	

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

016

A

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 25 = A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Roaring Fork
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 017 *
 *Name or No. # 1 # 20, 21, 23
 Film: Roll # 3 Frame # 10
 Scenic Quality Rating 15 - B
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 26, 1978
 Evaluator(s) CT, EB, MR, PG

Time of Day 2:20
 Weather sunny

Holgate Mesa

Landscape Character:

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	rounded hillsides enclosing flat to gently sloping valley bottom	massed continuous conifer cover along hillsides, massed sage along valley floor	scattered residences and agriculture, geometric forms
Line	curvilinear, even, undulating, rolling, horizontal	curvilinear, horizontal	angular
Color	reddish soil and outcrops	deep greens and muted grayish greens	natural earth tones some contrasting trailers
Texture	smooth	tufted sage, bristly conifers	scattered

General Narrative: A hilly, eroded, rocky soiled area. The hillsides are frequently incised by drainages. Pinyon-juniper is the dominant community on the surrounding hills. The shallow and eroded soils severely limit herbaceous vegetation while many of the lower slopes and valley bottoms contain a sagebrush community. No water is apparent here but a vista of Mt. Sopris greatly enhances the scenic quality of this area. A rolling agrarian area with scattered dwellings enhances the visual experience and increases the plant diversity in the area.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	(1)	common
2	Vegetation	5	(3)	1	xeric types
3	Water	5	3	(0)	
4	Color	5	(3)	1	mute
5	Influence	(5)	3	0	Mt. Sopris
6	Scarcity	6	2	(1)	common
7	Cultural Modification	(2)	0	-4	favorable

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

017

B

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 15 = [↑]
A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Roaring Fork
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 018 *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # 1 Frame # 19
 Scenic Quality Rating 15 - 8
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 28, 1978

Evaluator(s) MR. EB, PG

Time of Day 1:30

Weather sunny

Jerome Park

Landscape Character:

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	valley bottom edged by rounded hillsides	massed and banded aspens along ridgetops, patchy conifers, continuous grasses, clumped oak brush	linear, horizontal telephone lines
Line	curvilinear, undulating, horizontal	curvilinear, vertical bands influenced by relief and exposure	
Color	grayish to tan rock outcrops in small scattered areas	seasonal aspen and pastureland, grayish-green sage, green conifers	
Texture	uneven, moderately dissected ridges; smooth, flat valley bottom	fine textured aspens, brushy sage, bristly conifers	

General Narrative: This is a broad flat valley, favorably modified by agriculture. It is surrounded by low and moderately rounded hills covered with grasses, shrub oak and patches of juniper. Groves of aspen dominate some hillside drainages. No water is apparent. Adjacent scenery enhances this landscape.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3 (2)	1	common
2	Vegetation	5	(3)	1	some diversity
3	Water	5	3	(0)	none
4	Color	5	(4) 3	1	good mix
5	Influence	5	(4) 3	0	adds character
6	Scarcity	6	2	(1)	fairly common
7	Cultural Modification	2	(1) 0	-4	road cut

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 15 = _____
 A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

018 B

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Roaring Fork
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 019 *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # 1 Frame # 14
 Scenic Quality Rating 16 - B
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 26, 1978
 Evaluator(s) PG, ED, MR

Time of Day 10:30
 Weather clear

Four Mile Valley

Landscape Character:

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	rounded hillside, gently sloping valley bottom	massed aspen interspersed with fir, bands of oak and sage, riparian community,	rectangular farm houses
Line	curvilinear	irregular, broken, aspen - curvilinear	linear
Color	brown sedimentary outcrops	green fir, russet oak, gray-green sage, seasonal variation of aspen-cottonwood, brown-green pastureland	wood - natural tones
Texture	smooth	fine - aspen, oak, coarse, bristly conifer, tufted sage, linear riparian	widely scattered

General Narrative: Gently sloping valley bottom defined by moderately steep sideslopes and occasional red-walled cliffs. Aspen stands in upland swales are interspersed with conifers. The slopes graded into oak brush-sage brush and pasture on the valley floor. Cottonwood, willows and oak are associated with the stream course. The riparian vegetation indicates the presence of the stream which is otherwise a subordinate feature. Scattered agrarian dwellings and activities enhance the scenic quality of this site.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	(3)	1	rounded
2	Vegetation	5	(4) 3	1	diverse
3	Water	5	3 (2)	0	not noticeable
4	Color	5	(4) 3	1	varied
5	Influence	5	3	(0)	
6	Scarcity	6	2	(1)	
7	Cultural Modification	(2)	0	-4	

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

019

B

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 16 =

A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Roaring Fork
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 020 *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # 1 Frame # 15, 17
 Scenic Quality Rating 16 - B
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 26, 1978
 Evaluator(s) PG, CT, EB, MR

Time of Day 11:00
 Weather sunny

Dry Park

Landscape Character:

Form	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
	wide horizontal valley, low, rolling hills	continuous grassland on valley floor, patchy juniper on east- facing slopes, interspersed sage/ scrub oak on western slopes	scattered agrarian and residential structures are linear and rectangular
Line	horizontal, angular, diagonal	horizontal, broken	
Color	generally not visible but occasional reddish-pink outcrops	brownish grassland blending into grayish green sage and reddish oak; deep green conifers on upper slopes	earth tones inter- mixed with bright metallic colors
Texture	smooth	smooth grasslands, brushy shrubs, coarse conifers	scattered

General Narrative: A wide flat-bottomed valley visually dominated by the favorable scenic influence of agricultural land uses. The valley is bounded by low, undulating hills which are blanketed by sage and juniper. Water is not apparent. The seasonally varying colors of the agricultural lands blend favorably with the valley's reddish soils. A spectacular vista of Mt. Sopris adds greatly to the appeal of this landscape.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	(1)	common
2	Vegetation	5	(3)	1	
3	Water	5	3	(0)	
4	Color	5	(4)	3	pleasing contrast
5	Influence	(5)	3	0	Mt. Sopris
6	Scarcity	6	2	(1)	
7	Cultural Modification	(2)	0	-4	complimentary

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

020 B

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 16 = A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
Planning Unit Roaring Fork
Scenic Quality Rating Unit 021 *
*Name or No.
Film: Roll # 1 Frame # 16
Scenic Quality Rating 15 - B
(see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 25, 1978

Evaluator(s) PG, ER, MR

Time of Day 11:15

Weather sunny

Lower Dry Park

Landscape Character:

Form	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
	<u>rounded ridges, dissected,</u>	<u>linear, diagonal bands of</u>	<u>linear</u>
	<u>sloping valley bottom</u>	<u>conifers;</u>	
		<u>massed continuous oak/sage</u>	
Line	<u>diagonal, curvilinear</u>	<u>banded, broken</u>	
Color	<u>reddish sandstones</u>	<u>tan grasses blending into green</u>	<u>bright white,</u>
		<u>juniper, rusty scrub oak, and</u>	<u>natural tones</u>
		<u>grayish-green sage</u>	
Texture	<u>smoothly eroded</u>	<u>fine grasses blending into coarse</u>	<u>scattered</u>
		<u>juniper and tufted, brushy sage</u>	
		<u>and oak</u>	

General Narrative: A broad valley bottom heavily dissected by drainages and flanked by low rounded sandstone ridges. Erosional patterns have created a strong diversity of vegetative communities in a relatively small area. Pinyon-juniper is most in evidence along the eroded outcrops and sage and oak brush communities are dominant along the upper slopes. Pastureland in portions of the valley adds a pleasing visual contrast to natural landscape.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3 (2)	1	common
2	Vegetation	5	(3)	1	diverse
3	Water	5	3 (1)	0	not prevalent
4	Color	5	(4) 3	1	interesting variation
5	Influence	5	(3)	0	
6	Scarcity	6	2	(1)	common
7	Cultural Modification	2	(1) 0	-4	complimentary

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

↓
021 B

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 15 =

A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Roaring Fork
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 022 *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # 6 Frame # 10, 11, 12
 Scenic Quality Rating 20 - A
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date November 2, 1978
 Evaluator(s) EP, PG, MR
 Time of Day 11:30
 Weather clear

Hughes Reservoir

Landscape Character:

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	<u>ridgetops bounding a low basin</u>	<u>massed aspen, patchy evergreens</u>	<u>none</u>
Line	<u>curvilinear</u>	<u>curvilinear</u>	
Color	<u>covered</u>	<u>evergreen, seasonal greens and golds</u>	
Texture	<u>smooth</u>	<u>fine to coarse</u>	

General Narrative: This unit is comprised of a series of ridgetops which surround a low basin which contains Hughes Reservoir. Though quite small, the reservoir is the dominant visual feature in the unit. Groves of aspen and stands of mixed alpine conifers comprise the areas vegetation. Views of Mt. Sopris enhance the beauty of this landscape.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3 (2)	1	
2	Vegetation	5	(3)	1	
3	Water	5	(3)	0	Hughes Reservoir
4	Color	5	(4) 3	1	aspen groves
5	Influence	(5)	3	0	Mt. Sopris
6	Scarcity	6	2	(1)	
7	Cultural Modification	(2)	0	-4	

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

022 A

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 20 = _____
A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
Planning Unit Roaring Fork
Scenic Quality Rating Unit 023 *
*Name or No.
Film: Roll # 6 Frame # 13, 15
Scenic Quality Rating 13 - B
(see reverse side for rating scores)

Date November 2, 1978

Evaluator(s) EB, PG

Time of Day 11:30

Weather sunny

Three Mile Creek

Landscape Character:

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	<u>steep walled canyon</u>	<u>sparse</u>	
Line	<u>vertical, horizontal</u>	<u>irregular, broken</u>	
Color	<u>reddish-pink</u>	<u>evergreen</u>	
Texture	<u>rough to smooth</u>	<u>brushy</u>	

General Narrative: This unit was viewed from the air. It is an area of steep, reddish slopes which are sparsely vegetated with scattered associations of pinyon-juniper and herbaceous species. Much of the barren rock in the area is reddish-pink in tone and contrasts pleasingly with the varied green tones of the vegetation and the seasonal snow in the area. Numerous road cuts in the area constitute a somewhat negative visual influence in the unit.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	(3)	1	red walls
2	Vegetation	5	3 (2)	1	sparse
3	Water	5	3 (2)	0	present
4	Color	5	(3)	1	pleasing contrast
5	Influence	5	3 (2)	0	
6	Scarcity	6	2	(1)	
7	Cultural Modification	2	(0)	-4	road cuts

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

↓ ↓
023 B

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 13 =

↑
A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Roaring Fork
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 024 *
 *Name or No. 1 13
 Film: Roll # 6 Frame # 7, 14
 Scenic Quality Rating 13 - B
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 26, 1978
 Evaluator(s) PG, CT, FR, MR
 Time of Day 9:50
 Weather clear

Glenwood Springs Valley

Landscape Character:

Form	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Line	<u>rounded hills incised by</u> <u>drainages</u>	<u>clumped pinyon-juniper with</u> <u>patches of aspen on ridges and</u> <u>sage and oak brush on south</u> <u>slopes; cottonwood and oak</u> <u>restricted to river course</u>	<u>scattered residences</u>
Color	<u>curvilinear</u>	<u>broken and irregular depending</u> <u>on exposure</u>	<u>linear</u>
Texture	<u>pink, gray and maroon rock</u> <u>outcrops</u>	<u>green pinyon-juniper, gray-green</u> <u>sage, seasonal variation among</u> <u>aspen and cottonwood</u>	<u>varied, bright,</u> <u>unnatural</u>
	<u>smooth</u>	<u>scrubby sage, bristly pinyon-</u> <u>juniper, smooth aspen</u>	<u>scattered</u>

General Narrative: Broad valley floor at the confluence of the Roaring Fork River and the
Colorado River. Flanked by rounded hills and occasional outcroppings of red sandstone. Diverse
vegetation comprised of aspen, fir, pinyon-juniper, oak-sage and riparian communities. Presence of
communities is dictated by exposure and river courses. Development associated with Glenwood Springs
detracts from the scenic quality of this site. Other cultural modifications (quarry, roadcuts) also
create negative visual impacts.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	(3)	1	not spectacular
2	Vegetation	5	(4) 3	1	diverse
3	Water	5	(3)	0	not dominant
4	Color	5	(3)	1	not dominant
5	Influence	5	3	(0)	town ragged
6	Scarcity	6	2	(1)	common
7	Cultural Modification	2	0 (-1)	-4	quarry, roadcuts

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU

Final Rating

024

B

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 13 =

A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Roaring Fork
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 025 *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # 6 Frame # 18
 Scenic Quality Rating 24 - A
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 26, 1978
 Evaluator(s) CT, EB, MR, PG

Time of Day 9:00
 Weather sunny

Glenwood Canyon

Landscape Character:

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	precipitous, vertical canyon walls	scattered pines along ridgetops and valley walls, massed interspersed willows, oaks and juniper in valley bottom	cubical residences, linear interstate
Line	strongly angular, diagonal bedding planes, vertical walls	broken, angular along sideslopes, curvilinear along valley bottom	rectilinear, horizontal, vertical
Color	rich variety of earth tones, pinks, grays, browns	greens, grays, browns, tans	natural earth tones
Texture	rough, coarse	brushy, scrubby along valley bottom, tufted sage and coarse conifers along slopes	scattered

General Narrative: Narrow high-walled canyon cut by the Colorado River and characterized by dramatic steeply rising cliffs which exhibit a rich variety of exposed geologic strata and sculpted erosional features. The vegetation in the canyon is diverse and ranges from pinyon-juniper communities on the sideslopes to oak/brush communities, willows and cottonwoods along the river course. The river, the varied coloration of the rock formations and the spectacular landform work together to create an extraordinary and memorable landscape.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	(5)	3	1	dramatic
2	Vegetation	5	(4) 3	1	diverse
3	Water	(5)	3	0	fast flowing
4	Color	5	(4) 3	1	rich
5	Influence	5	3	(0)	
6	Scarcity	(6)	2	1	rare
7	Cultural Modification	2	(0)	-4	

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

↓
025 A

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 24 = ↑
A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Roaring Fork
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 026 *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # 3 Frame # 9, 10, 12, 13
 Scenic Quality Rating 17 - B
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 28, 1978
 Evaluator(s) CT, PG, EB, MR

Time of Day 11:30
 Weather clear

Spring Park

Landscape Character:

Form	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
	<u>rolling</u>	<u>uniform oak, massed aspen and conifer</u>	<u>clustered dwellings</u>
Line	<u>curvilinear</u>	<u>banded aspen and conifer</u>	
Color	<u>covered</u>	<u>seasonal aspen and agricultural land, green conifers</u>	
Texture	<u>smooth</u>	<u>fine deciduous</u>	

General Narrative: A broad rolling valley which grades into high gently sloping hills. Crests and upper slopes are typically dominated by aspen-fir communities, while oak brush dominates lower slopes. Sagebrush would normally cover the valley floor were it not for the presence of managed pastureland. Riparian communities exist along the banks of the creeks which flow through the unit. Agrarian activities and the strong presence of Mt. Sopris greatly enhance the scenic quality of this site.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3 (2)	1	little variation
2	Vegetation	5	(4) 3	1	diverse
3	Water	5	3 (2)	0	reservoir
4	Color	5	(3)	1	varies
5	Influence	(5)	3	0	Mt. Sopris
6	Scarcity	6	2	(1)	no
7	Cultural Modification	2	(0)	-4	

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

026 B

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 17 = _____
A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Roaring Fork
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 027 *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # 2 Frame # 9, 10
 Scenic Quality Rating _____
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 28, 1978
 Evaluator(s) CT. MR. FB. PG
 Time of Day 5:30
 Weather clear

Cattle Creek

Landscape Character:

Form	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
	<u>dissected valley bounded by rounded hillsides</u>	<u>massed pinyon-juniper on slopes, massed brush in valley bottom</u>	<u>cubical, blocky</u>
Line	<u>curvilinear, undulating, diagonal, angular</u>	<u>irregular, diagonal, curvilinear, broken</u>	<u>hard, rectilinear, angular</u>
Color	<u>pinkish red soils and outcrops of the Maroon Formation</u>	<u>dark greens, olives, grayish greens and tans</u>	<u>muted earth tones and bright metallic coloration</u>
Texture	<u>smooth to rocky</u>	<u>brushy, tufted, bristly</u>	<u>scattered</u>

General Narrative: A small "U"-shaped valley bordered by low rolling hills. Gypsum outcrops are readily apparent on the valley walls. The southfacing slopes are covered by juniper and have sustained enough erosion to locally limit herbaceous vegetation. The northfacing slopes are also eroded and pinyon predominates with pockets of fir in northfacing drainages. Cattle creek bisects the valley and supports a heavy growth of willows. Oak brush is present on the less mesic areas surrounding the creek. Scattered residences throughout the valley bottom do not detract from the scenic value (over)

Narrative continued:

of the area. The Cattle Creek Salvage Yard can be considered as adjacent scenery however and as such creates a negative visual impact on the area.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	①	common
2	Vegetation	5	3 (2)	1	little diversity
3	Water	5	③	0	
4	Color	5	③	1	muted
5	Influence	5	3	①	
6	Scarcity	6	2	①	common
7	Cultural Modification	2	(0)	-4	

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

027 C

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 10 = A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Roaring Fork/Eagle
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 028 *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # 3 Frame # 8, 14
 Scenic Quality Rating 10 - C
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 28, 1978
 Evaluator(s) PG, EB, MR

Time of Day 10:15
 Weather sunny

Cottonwood Divide

Landscape Character:

Form	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
	<u>rounded, gentle slopes</u>	<u>massed sage and oak brush,</u> <u>patchy aspen</u>	<u>linear fences and</u> <u>power lines</u>
Line	<u>curvilinear</u>	<u>diagonal aspen, banded, irregular,</u> <u>clumped oak brush</u>	
Color	<u>covered by vegetation</u>	<u>seasonal variation of aspen and</u> <u>grasses, gray-green sage and</u> <u>oak</u>	<u>natural wood colors</u>
Texture	<u>smooth</u>	<u>fine aspen, clumped, tufted sage</u> <u>and oak</u>	

General Narrative: A high elevation basin characterized by gently sloping, rolling topography.
A series of small rounded hills capped with scattered stands of aspen, mixed conifers, and masses of
scrub oak define the boundaries of the unit. Extensive areas of sagebrush form the ground cover
in the lower areas. A small reservoir is present as are several smaller depressions which also
contain standing water. Mt. Sopris and adjacent peaks can be seen from the area and add significantly
to the overall visual impression of this landscape though the presence of two sets of (over)

Narrative continued:

transmission lines detract somewhat from the scenic quality.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	(1)	typical
2	Vegetation	5	3 (2)	1	low diversity
3	Water	5	(3)	0	ponds
4	Color	5	3 (2)	1	aspen
5	Influence	5	(3)	0	Mt. Sopris
6	Scarcity	6	2	(1)	no
7	Cultural Modification	2	0 (2)	-4	power lines

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

↓ ↓
028 C

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 10 = ↑
A, B, or C

1. Name or Type of Cultural Modification Telephone a. Transmission Lines 001

2. Legal Description and/or U. T. M. Coordinates _____

3. Unit Resource Analysis III Data:

1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
					0	1	1

4	5	5	5	6	7	8
3	0	0	1	M	M	L

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. District | 6. Feature Contrast |
| 2. Planning Unit | Score |
| 3. Scenic Quality | 7. Potential for |
| Rating Unit | Rehabilitation |
| 4. Type | 8. Potential for |
| 5. Number | Success |

 FILM: Roll # 2 Frame # 3
 Time of day 5:30 Weather sunny, clear
 Evaluator Taggart

Type

- (4) 1 - land and/or water
 2 - vegetation
 3 - structure

Feature Contrast Score

- (6) L - Indicates the contrast can be seen,
 but does not attract attention.
 M - The contrast begins to dominate.
 H - Demand attention, will not be overlooked.

Rehabilitation Potential

- (7) M - modification
 E - elimination

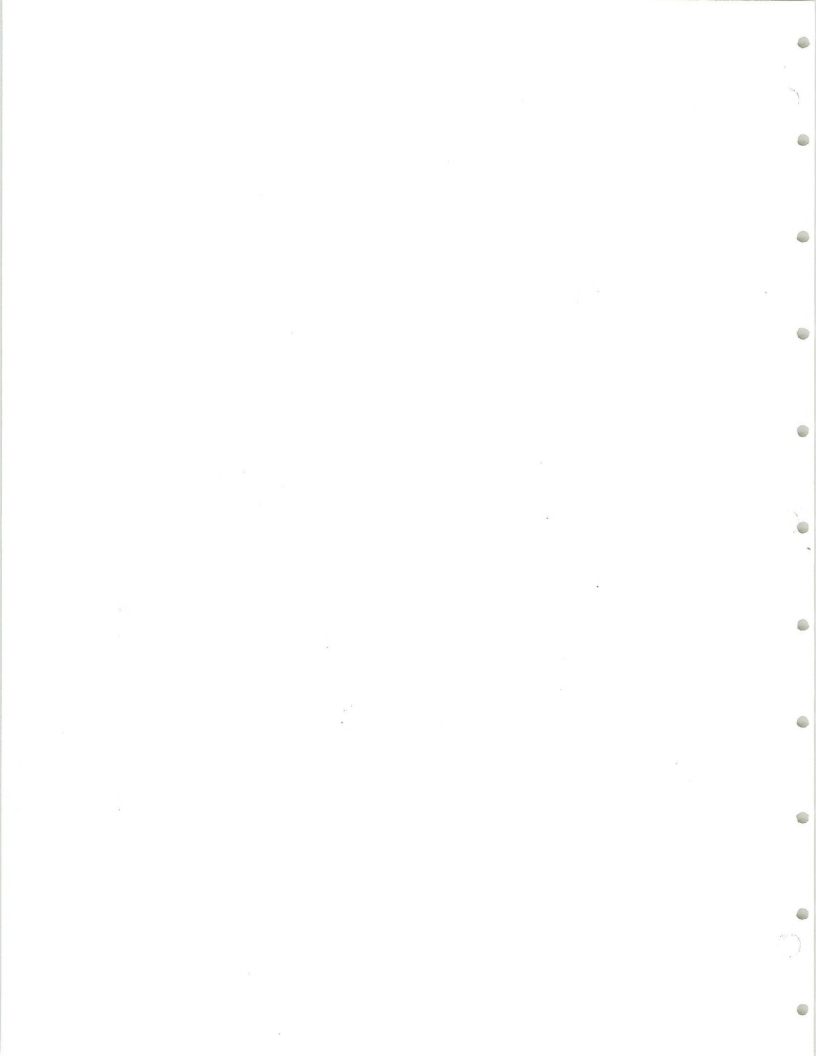
Potential for Success

- (8) H - Fairly certain contrast can be satisfactorily reduced to meet low contrast.
 M - Difficult to accurately evaluate success, but chances look promising to meet low contrast.
 L - Probability is low that a change will be made, or success would be limited to meet low contrast.

4. Effect on Scenic Quality (Describe how cultural modification enhances or detracts from scenic quality as is reflected in its rating in key factor chart (Illustration 4).

Transmission and telephone lines obstruct views to the canyon walls and river at various points along the road. At some points all four lines through this area can be seen at once. Possibilities for rehabilitation include relocation to better take advantage of topography and screening; coloring more natural or combining lines to common towers.

**FIELD FORM FOR MODIFICATION INVENTORY
 AND FEATURE CONTRAST SCORE**



1. Name or Type of Cultural Modification Gravel Pit 002

2. Legal Description and/or U. T. M. Coordinates _____

3. Unit Resource Analysis III Data:

1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
					0	1	4
4	5	5	5	6	7	8	
3	0	0	2	H	E	L	

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. District | 6. Feature Contrast |
| 2. Planning Unit | Score |
| 3. Scenic Quality | 7. Potential for |
| Rotting Unit | Rehabilitation |
| 4. Type | 8. Potential for |
| 5. Number | Success |

 FILM: Roll # 1 Frame # 25
 Time of day 11 a.m. Weather Sunny

 Evaluator PG

Type

- (4) 1 - land and/or water
 2 - vegetation
 3 - structure

Feature Contrast Score

- (6) L - Indicates the contrast can be seen,
 but does not attract attention.
 M - The contrast begins to dominate.
 H - Demand attention, will not be overlooked.

Rehabilitation Potential

- (7) M - modification
 E - elimination

Potential for Success

- (8) H - Fairly certain contrast can be satisfactorily reduced to meet low contrast.
 M - Difficult to accurately evaluate success, but chances look promising to meet low contrast.
 L - Probability is low that a change will be made, or success would be limited to meet low contrast.

4. Effect on Scenic Quality (Describe how cultural modification enhances or detracts from scenic quality as is reflected in its rating in key factor chart (Illustration 4)).
The natural form, texture, and line of the area's landform has been
disrupted by the extractive activities occurring on this site. Should
the mining operations ever cease, recontouring and revegetation of the
land can rehabilitate the area.

FIELD FORM FOR MODIFICATION INVENTORY AND FEATURE CONTRAST SCORE



1. Name or Type of Cultural Modification Gravel Excavation/Storage 003

2. Legal Description and/or U. T. M. Coordinates _____

3. Unit Resource Analysis III Data:

1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
					0	1	2

4	5	5	5	6	7	8
1	0	0	3	M	E	H

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. District | 6. Feature Contrast |
| 2. Planning Unit | Score |
| 3. Scenic Quality | 7. Potential for |
| Rating Unit | Rehabilitation |
| 4. Type | 8. Potential for |
| 5. Number | Success |

FILM: Roll #2 Frame # 6
 Time of day 5:45 Weather clear, sunny
 Evaluator Taqqart

Type

- (4) 1 - land and/or water
 2 - vegetation
 3 - structure

Feature Contrast Score

- (6) L - Indicates the contrast can be seen,
 but does not attract attention.
 M - The contrast begins to dominate.
 H - Demand attention, will not be overlooked.

Rehabilitation Potential

- (7) M - modification
 E - elimination

Potential for Success

- (8) H - Fairly certain contrast can be satisfactorily reduced to meet low contrast.
 M - Difficult to accurately evaluate success, but chances look promising to meet low contrast.
 L - Probability is low that a change will be made, or success would be limited to meet low contrast.

4. Effect on Scenic Quality (Describe how cultural modification enhances or detracts from scenic quality as is reflected in its rating in key factor chart (Illustration 4)).

Close proximity to highway makes it a prominent feature. Immediate topographic backdrop makes it impractical to set it back or move to adjacent location. Removal of the stored material would do much to decrease the developed appearance of this roadside area.

FIELD FORM FOR MODIFICATION INVENTORY
 AND FEATURE CONTRAST SCORE



1. Name or Type of Cultural Modification Transmission Lines (Dollar Sign) 004

2. Legal Description and/or U. T. M. Coordinates _____

3. Unit Resource Analysis III Data:

1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
0	5				0	1	2

4	5	5	5	6	7	8	
2	0	0	4	L	M	L	

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. District | 6. Feature Contrast |
| 2. Planning Unit | Score |
| 3. Scenic Quality | 7. Potential for |
| Rating Unit | Rehabilitation |
| 4. Type | 8. Potential for |
| 5. Number | Success |

FILM: Roll # 1 Frame # 22
 Time of day 2:40 Weather clear, sunny
 Evaluator Taggart

Type

- (4) 1 - land and/or water
 2 - vegetation
 3 - structure

Feature Contrast Score

- (6) L - Indicates the contrast can be seen,
 but does not attract attention.
 M - The contrast begins to dominate.
 H - Demand attention, will not be overlooked.

Rehabilitation Potential

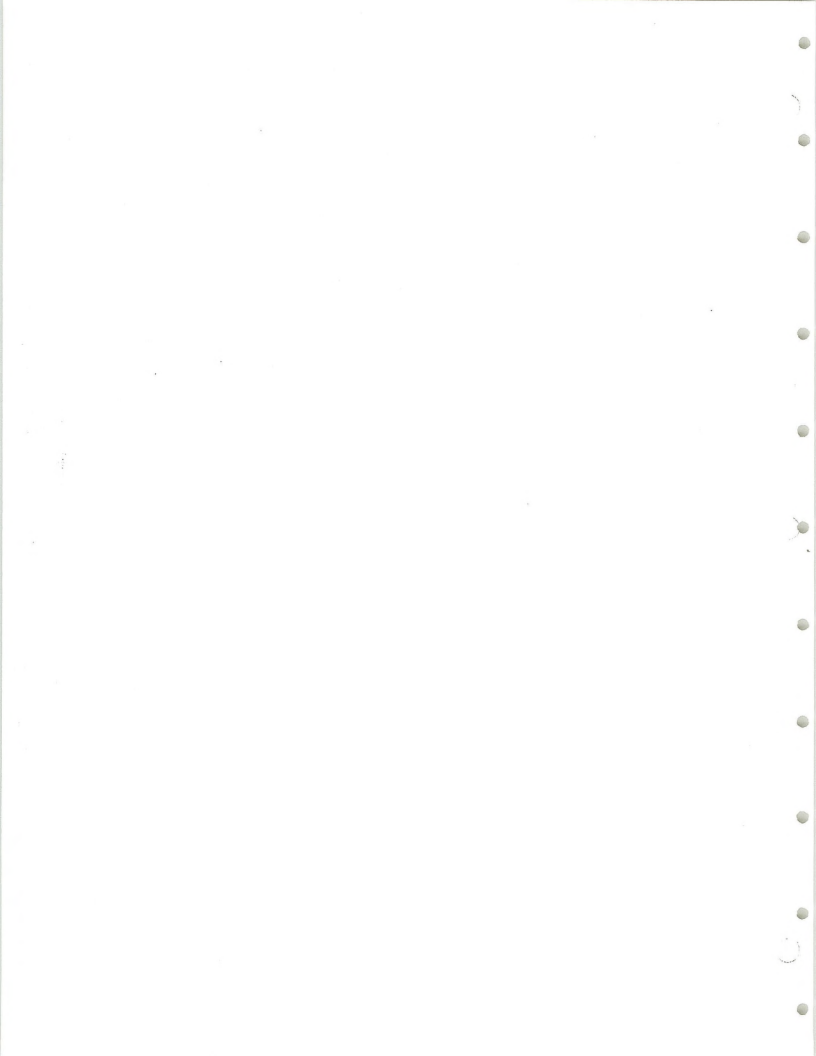
- (7) M - modification
 E - elimination

Potential for Success

- (8) H - Fairly certain contrast can be satisfactorily reduced to meet low contrast.
 M - Difficult to accurately evaluate success, but chances look promising to meet low contrast.
 L - Probability is low that a change will be made, or success would be limited to meet low contrast.

4. Effect on Scenic Quality (Describe how cultural modification enhances or detracts from scenic quality as is reflected in its rating in key factor chart (Illustration 4).
Sharp vegetation color contrasts make this modification plainly visible from viewing points to the west. Views however are limited to a small portion of the rating area and visual impact is therefore limited in effect and extent.

FIELD FORM FOR MODIFICATION INVENTORY
 AND FEATURE CONTRAST SCORE



1. Name or Type of Cultural Modification Auto Salvage Yard 005

2. Legal Description and/or U. T. M. Coordinates _____

3. Unit Resource Analysis III Data:

1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
					0	1	2

4	5	5	5	6	7	8
3	0	0	5	M	E	H

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. District | 6. Feature Contrast |
| 2. Planning Unit | Score |
| 3. Scenic Quality | 7. Potential for |
| Rating Unit | Rehabilitation |
| 4. Type | 8. Potential for |
| 5. Number | Success |

 FILM: Roll # 2 Frame # 9
 Time of day 6:00pm Weather clear, sunny, dusk
 Evaluator Taggart

Type

- (4) 1 - land and/or water
 2 - vegetation
 3 - structure

Feature Contrast Score

- (6) L - Indicates the contrast can be seen,
 but does not attract attention.
 M - The contrast begins to dominate.
 H - Demand attention, will not be overlooked.

Rehabilitation Potential

- (7) M - modification
 E - elimination

Potential for Success

- (8) H - Fairly certain contrast can be satisfactorily reduced to meet low contrast.
 M - Difficult to accurately evaluate success, but chances look promising to meet low contrast.
 L - Probability is low that a change will be made, or success would be limited to meet low contrast.

4. Effect on Scenic Quality (Describe how cultural modification enhances or detracts from scenic quality as is reflected in its rating in key factor chart (Illustration 4).
Bright metallic and unnatural colors are highly visible even though this area is well set back from the highway. It is also highly visible adjacent to Cattle Creek Road. Its large extent and location on sloping ground makes screening impractical.

FIELD FORM FOR MODIFICATION INVENTORY AND FEATURE CONTRAST SCORE



1. Name or Type of Cultural Modification ROAD SCARS 006
2. Legal Description and/or U. T. M. Coordinates _____
3. Unit Resource Analysis III Data:

1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
					0	2	4

4	5	5	5	6	7	8
2	0	0	6	M	M	

1. District
2. Planning Unit
3. Scenic Quality Rating Unit
4. Type
5. Number
6. Feature Contrast Score
7. Potential for Rehabilitation
8. Potential for Success

FILM: Roll # 6 Frame # 14

Time of day 3 p.m. Weather Sunny

Evaluator PG

Type

- (4) 1 - land and/or water
2 - vegetation
3 - structure

Feature Contrast Score

- (6) L - Indicates the contrast can be seen, but does not attract attention.
M - The contrast begins to dominate.
H - Demand attention, will not be overlooked.

Rehabilitation Potential

- (7) M - modification
E - elimination

Potential for Success

- (8) H - Fairly certain contrast can be satisfactorily reduced to meet low contrast.
M - Difficult to accurately evaluate success, but chances look promising to meet low contrast.
L - Probability is low that a change will be made, or success would be limited to meet low contrast.

4. Effect on Scenic Quality (Describe how cultural modification enhances or detracts from scenic quality as is reflected in its rating in key factor chart (Illustration 4).
Vegetation has been removed along the roads and the resulting contrast
in color and texture is highly visible. A planting program could
successfully reduce the contrast somewhat.

FIELD FORM FOR MODIFICATION INVENTORY AND FEATURE CONTRAST SCORE



1. Name or Type of Cultural Modification Spring Valley Substation 007

2. Legal Description and/or U. T. M. Coordinates _____

3. Unit Resource Analysis III Data:

1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
					0	2	6

4	5	5	5	6	7	8
3	0	0	7	H	M	L

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. District | 6. Feature Contrast |
| 2. Planning Unit | Score |
| 3. Scenic Quality | 7. Potential for |
| Rating Unit | Rehabilitation |
| 4. Type | 8. Potential for |
| 5. Number | Success |

 FILM: Roll # 3 Frame # 12
 Time of day 12:00 Weather clear
 Evaluator PG

Type

- (4) 1 - land and/or water
 2 - vegetation
 3 - structure

Feature Contrast Score

- (6) L - Indicates the contrast can be seen,
 but does not attract attention.
 M - The contrast begins to dominate.
 H - Demand attention, will not be overlooked.

Rehabilitation Potential

- (7) M - modification
 E - elimination

Potential for Success

- (8) H - Fairly certain contrast can be satisfactorily reduced to meet low contrast.
 M - Difficult to accurately evaluate success, but chances look promising to meet low contrast.
 L - Probability is low that a change will be made, or success would be limited to meet low contrast.

4. Effect on Scenic Quality (Describe how cultural modification enhances or detracts from scenic quality as is reflected in its rating in key factor chart (Illustration 4).
The bright metallic color and strong vertical lines of this substation are impossible

to miss when passing through this area. The contrast could be softened somewhat through
plantings but chances of successfully reducing the contrast are low.

FIELD FORM FOR MODIFICATION INVENTORY
 AND FEATURE CONTRAST SCORE



1. Ha or Type of Cultural Modification

2. Legal Description and/or U. T. M. Coordinates

3. Unit Resource Analysis III Data:

1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
					0	2	8

4	5	5	5	6	7	8	
3	0	0	8	M	M	L	

1. District
2. Planning Unit
3. Scenic Quality Rating Unit
4. Type
5. Number
6. Feature Contrast Score
7. Potential for Rehabilitation
8. Potential for Success

FILM: Roll # 3 Frame # 8
 Time of day 10:30 Weather clear
 Evaluator PG

Type

- (4) 1 - land and/or water
 2 - vegetation
 3 - structure

Feature Contrast Score

- (6) L - Indicates the contrast can be seen, but does not attract attention.
 M - The contrast begins to dominate.
 H - Demand attention, will not be overlooked.

Rehabilitation Potential

- (7) M - modification
 E - elimination

Potential for Success

- (8) H - Fairly certain contrast can be satisfactorily reduced to meet low contrast.
 M - Difficult to accurately evaluate success, but chances look promising to meet low contrast.
 L - Probability is low that a change will be made, or success would be limited to meet low contrast.

4. Effect on Scenic Quality (Describe how cultural modification enhances or detracts from scenic quality as is reflected in its rating in key factor chart (Illustration 4).
Does not attract attention at a distance but when adjacent to the road, it becomes a significant feature. Modification and rehabilitation potential is low because the surrounding vegetation is dominated by oak brush and sage brush.

FIELD FORM FOR MODIFICATION INVENTORY AND FEATURE CONTRAST SCORE



VISUAL SENSITIVITY - USE VOLUME

TABLE 3

USE VOLUME DATA SUMMARY

(Roaring Fork Planning Unit)

KEY OBSERVATION POINT	LOCATION	VOLUME
Aspen Highlands Ski Area	Aspen	High
Aspen Ski Area	Aspen	High
Buttermilk Ski Area	Aspen	High
Snowmass Ski Area	Snowmass	High
Capitol Creek, Snowmass Divide Road	Snowmass to St. Benedict Monastery and Snowmass Ski Area	Medium
Brush Creek Road	To West Village & Snowmass	High
Castle Creek Road	Southwest out of Aspen	High
Maroon Creek Road	Southwest out of Aspen	High
Fryingpan River & Road	Fryingpan River	High
Grand Mesa	Roads leading to residential area east of Glenwood Springs	High
State Route 82	--	High
State Route 133	--	High
Interstate 70	--	High



VISUAL SENSITIVITY - USER ATTITUDES

OVERVIEW

A visual sensitivity workshop was held at the Roaring Fork Bank in Carbondale at 10:00 A.M. on November 14. Of the 21 individuals contacted, 14 attended and participated. A list of those invited and/or attending is shown in Table 1.

Mr. Al Wright, Area Manager opened the workshop with an introduction which included the relationship of this workshop to the overall Area planning effort now in progress. The remainder of the workshop was presented and facilitated by Wirth Associates.

All 14 of the workshop data sheets submitted were considered valid and used in the analysis.

Of the 20 total rating units, 10 rated high after analysis and tabulation, 10 rated moderate and none rated low. (The original workshop data sheet identified 19 rating units but participants at the workshop were in general agreement that rating Unit #7, Mountain Foothills, should be split into two rating units -- Sopris Creek and Fourmile Valley. This was done, bringing the total to 20 rating units.)

The high level of awareness anticipated in this Planning Unit is borne out by the number of units which were rated high by workshop participants. Those units are Snowmass Creek (#4), Capitol Creek (#6), Sopris Creek (#7a), Mountain Terrace (#8), Thompson Canyon (#9), Fryingpan River (#12), Grand Mesa (#14), Glenwood Canyon (#15), Threemile Creek (#17), and the Crystal River (#18).



TABLE 4

INDIVIDUALS CONTACTED AND/OR ATTENDING THE ROARING FORK WORKSHOP

Stephanie Andreason
Garfield County Planning
(attended)

Ray Baldwin
Garfield County
(attended)

Jerry Blann
Aspen Ski Corporation
(did not attend)

Douglas Bowman
Mid-Continent Coal & Coke Co.
(absentee participant)

Rob Cleary
BLM
(attended)

Linda Crossland
Mayor of Basalt
(did not attend)

Ashton Durrett
Mayor of Glenwood Springs
(attended)

Mark Fuller
Pitkin County Environmental
Coordinator/Sierra Club
(attended)

Reed Harris
Mayor of Carbondale
(did not attend)

Adel Haus
(did not attend)

Robert Isenheart
(did not attend)

Mike Kinsley
Pitkin County Commissioner
(did not attend)

Ron Liston
Land Design Partnership
(attended)

King Lloyd
Glenwood Public Works
(attended)

Eric Martin
U. S. Forest Service
(attended)

Kathy Menke
Crystal River Protection Agency
(did not attend)

Kurt Schultz
(did not attend)

Craig Sherwood
Anschutz Coal Company
(attended)

Karen Smith
Aspen City Council
(attended)

Jack Snoëble
(attended)

Stacy Standley
Mayor of Aspen
(did not attend)

Larry Velasquez
Garfield County Commissioner
(did not attend)

Jolene Vichota
Pitkin County Board of Commissioners
(attended)



Snowmass Creek, Thompson Canyon, Fryingpan River, and Glenwood Canyon, being distinctive highly scenic canyons and valleys wherein water is visually evident and where the natural character is dominant were expected to rate high in the eyes of local participants.

The high rating of the Mountain Terrace (#8) unit is surprising in light of its flat agrarian nature. Also surprising is that the Aspen (#1) and Snowmass (#2) areas rated moderate rather than high. Like the Vail area in the Eagle Planning Unit, these areas are known for their heavy tourist/recreation orientation. The level of scenic quality is an important aspect of their present use.

Moderate ratings resulted either along major travel routes and developed areas or in generally rolling upland and rural valleys of a dominantly natural character such as Spring Valley (#13), Cattle Creek (#19), Watson Divide (#5), Fourmile Valley (#7b) and Mountain Park (#10).

The narratives submitted by workshop participants regarding specific issues or projects of concern follow the workshop summary and analysis sheets.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT ROARING FORK

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #1	P	—
Aspen	HP	3
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	MP	10
	LP	1
	R	—

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
11	7 5	2	6	5	—	1
3	2	10	6	8	7	9
—	—	2	2	—	7	4

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: Good correlation exists between the moderate Desired Mgmt. Class and the overall moderate ratings for Reaction to Change. High ratings were given to change by mining and dam construction.

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT ROARING FORK

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #2	P	-
Snowmass Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HP	2
	MP	12
	LP	-
	R	-

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
11	5 9	7	5	5	1	4
3	1	6	8	8	7	6
1	1	1	1	1	6	4

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: A strong consensus for a moderate level of protection is reflected. This corresponds well to the overall moderate rating to landscape change. Change by mining and roads, pipelines, etc. are however rated high in this area. The latter seems unusual since this area already contains a number of such landform/vegetation disturbances.

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT RODGING FORK

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class
Workshop Rating Unit: # <u>3</u>	P -
Woody Creek Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HP 3
	MP 10
	LP -
	R -

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*						
LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
8	4	4	2	7	7	5
4	7	3	7	5	3	5
4	2	1	4	5	3	3

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: A strong moderate level of protection is desired for this area which generally correlates to reaction to change. Three types of change however would cause a high reaction to change - mining; power lines, etc.; and the area development. The first two are understandable reactions to high intensity impacts on moderate value lands. The latter - area development, however is not particularly in light of the amount of such development adjacent to this area.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ☒ = Moderate Ratings; ☐ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT ROARING FORK

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #4	P	1
Snowmass Creek Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HP	10
	MP	2
	LP	-
	R	-

LANDSCAPE VALUES
LOW MED. HIGH

Final Rating: HIGH

Rationale: Response to change is mixed between moderate and high. The Desired Management Class overwhelmingly indicates a high level of protection is desired and was used as the basis for resolving the moderate/high/moderate response to change.

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
	5					
11	7	7	6	5	5	7
		6	6		6	5
2	11			8		
			1		2	1

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT ROARING FORK

Rating Units

Workshop Rating Unit: #5

Watson Divide
Scenic Quality
Rating Unit(s):

LANDSCAPE VALUES	Desired Mgmt. Class	
	P	HP
HIGH	—	8
MED.	5	—
LOW	—	—
	R	—

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
10	2	5	3	6	4	5
9	7	8	6	6	6	6
3	2	1	2	6	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Final Rating:

MODERATE

Rationale: Response to change is moderate overall (the exception being change from mining — a high intensity modification that would expectably result in high concern). The desired Management Class is weighted towards the high side but not enough to affect the overall moderate response to change.

* = High Ratings; = Moderate Ratings; = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category,

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT ROARING FORK

Rating Units

Workshop Rating
Unit: #6

Desired
Mgmt. Class

LANDSCAPE VALUES	HIGH	
	P	1
	HP	8
	MP	4
	LP	-
LOW	R	-

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
H	M	M	M	M	M	M
12	3	3	4	5	6	8
	8	10	6		7	4
1	2	-	3	8	-	1
-						

Final Rating: HIGH

Rationale: Most knowledgeable respondents (participants) rated consistently high across - Fuller, Smith, Vicharts, Martin. Final rating was made accordingly.

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT ROARING FORK

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: # <u>7a</u>	P	-
Sopris Creek Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HP	7
	MP	6
	LP	-
	R	-

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
11	2	6	3	6	6	6
1	9	6	8	5	5	5
1	2	1	2	2	2	2

Final Rating: 11

Rationale: Responses are split across the board between moderate / high.
The RCM reaction is that the higher category is more appropriate for
this area

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT ROARING FORK

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: # <u>76</u>	P	-
4-mile Valley Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HP	3
	MP	7
	LP	1
	R	-

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
7	8	9	8	4	5	4
3	3	2	3	3	5	5
1				4		

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: Desired Management Class is strongly indicated as moderate
which correlates well with response to change which is moderate overall.
Exceptions are a high mining (a high intensity modification) and residential
development which rated low. Both would be expected in the
residential development area.

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT ROARING FORK

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #8	P	—
Mtn. Terrace Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HP	6
	MP	6
	LP	—
	R	—

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
9	2	2	3	6	4	6
	8	2	5		7	4
2	2	1	4	4	1	2
1				2		

Final Rating: 19.4

M+

Rationale: Responses are evenly split between high & moderate. The result is that the higher category is more appropriate for this area.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ☒ = Moderate Ratings; ☐ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tranways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT ROARING FORK

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: # 9	P	2
Thompson Creek Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HP	5
	MP	5
	LP	-
	R	-

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
6	6	5	4	7	7	7
5	1	4	6	2	3	3
1		3	2	3	1	1

Final Rating: HIGH

Rationale: Although somewhat mixed ratings across the board tend
toward high sensitivity for this area than moderate. The lack of over-
whelming high ratings is surprising in light of the outstanding natural
values found in this area.

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT ROARING FORK

Rating Units

Desired
Mgmt. Class

Workshop Rating
Unit:

10

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

P

-

HP

4

MP

7

LP

R

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
6	2 7	3	1	4	4	5
5	2	2	2	5	3	2
-						

Final Rating: MODERATE M

Rationale: The moderate rating for Desired Management Class corresponds well with the overall moderate ratings for reaction to change. Exceptions are mining (which might be expected in an area of moderate value) and residential development which both rated weak/high.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ☒ = Moderate Ratings; ☐ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT Roaring Fork

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: # 11 Roaring Fork Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	P	—
	HP	2
	MP	8
	LP	3
	R	1

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED..)
	3					
8	6	1	2	2	2	5
		9	8		5	1
4	4	4	3	8	7	8
2				4		

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: Desired Management Class ratings are moderate as are reactions to change. Mining rated high which would be expected in an area which is heavily travelled and in which people live. Ski area development rated low probably because it couldn't realistically be developed here.

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT ROARING FORK

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #12	P	1
Frying Pan River Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HP	6
	MP	4
	LP	1
	R	-

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
H	5	6	8	6	5	6
10	5	6	3	6	5	5
1	2	1	1	2	1	1
1						

Final Rating: HIGH

Rationale: Reaction overall is somewhat mixed but for better than
Management Class and Reaction to Change as weighted towards the high side.

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT ROARING FORK

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #13	P	-
Spring Valley Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HP	3
	MP	9
	LP	2
	R	

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
9	3	3	1	5	4	4
5	3	9	10	6	4	7
-	3	2	3	3	6	3

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: Except for reaction to mining, ratings for all categories as well as Desired Management Class are uniformly moderate. The high reaction to mining might be expected in a largely pastoral landscape with scattered farm dwellings.

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT Roaring Fork

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: # 14	P	-
Grand Mesa Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HP	10
	MP	1
	LP	1
	R	-

LANDSCAPE VALUES
LOW MED. HIGH

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
H	M	H	M	H	H	H
9	3 7	8	4	7	7	9
		4	8		3	2
3	2			3	2	1
-				2		

Final Rating: HIGH

Rationale: Desired Management Class is overwhelmingly high. Reaction to change is correspondingly high overall. Exceptions are for water impoundment (a low intensity and possibly positive change) and vegetation changes which would be met with a moderate adverse reaction.

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT ROARING FORK

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: # 15	P	3
Glenwood Canyon Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HP	9
	MP	1
	LP	-
	R	-

LANDSCAPE VALUES
LOW MED. HIGH

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*						
LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
12	10	9	8	10	10	11
	2	2	2		-	-
1	1	2	-	2	2	1
-				1		

Final Rating: HIGH

Rationale: Ratings are understandably high across the board for this highly scenic landscape.

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT ROARING FORK

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #16	P	-
Glenwood Springs Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HP	1
	MP	7
	LP	5
	R	-
	LANDSCAPE VALUE	
	HIGH	
	MED.	
	LOW	

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: Desired Management Class ratings are a weak moderate. Reaction to change is a mixed bag from high to low and in general unresponsive to the compatibility of such changes to existing conditions in this urban influenced rating unit. A moderate overall reaction is interpreted which corresponds to the desired mgmt. class.

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*						
LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
H	H	M	H	M	L	L
9	6	1	5	2	-	1
	5	6	2		4	3
4	2	6	3	7	1	9
-				4		

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT ROARING FORK

Rating Units

Desired
Mgmt. Class

Workshop Rating
Unit: # 17

0.5-mile Creek
Scenic Quality
Rating Unit(s):

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

P

5

HP

4

MP

LP

-

R

-

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
7	7	4	1	4	3	5
2	2	5	6	3	4	2
2	2	1	1	2	2	2

Final Rating: 11.1

Rationale: For moderate mix of moderate and high. The scenic quality
feels that the higher rating is most appropriate.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ☒ = Moderate Ratings; ☐ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT ROARING FORK

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #18	P	—
Crystal River	HP	3
Scenic Quality	MP	8
Rating Unit(s):	LP	1
	R	—

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*						
LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
H	H	M	M	H	M	M
8	6 5	3	4	6	2	4
4	1	7	5	4	5	5
—	—	2	3	2	3	2

Final Rating: AK, H

Rationale: Ratings are for a high moderate sensitivity. It is felt however that ratings for vegetation change and other area development are not realistic development possibilities in this area and these ratings were therefore not considered. The most realistic development options are those of residential development. There were several high (moderate) ratings also because of the past high values of for this area the high rating was considered.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ☒ = Moderate Ratings; ☒ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT ROARING FORK

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class.	
Workshop Rating Unit: #19	P	-
Cattle Creek Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HP	1
	MP	8
	LP	1
	R	-

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
6	1	1	-	2	2	4
5	10	9	8	5	4	3
-	-	1	3	7	4	3
-	-	-	-	2	-	-

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: Eatings, with the exception of mining, are moderate across the board. Even the high intensity landscape modification of mining is described moderate/high.

* = High Ratings; = Moderate Ratings; = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

SPECIFIC ISSUES, PROJECTS OR LANDS OF CONCERN TO YOUR GROUP OR AGENCY:

In the following space please indicate any issues or concerns your agency or group has about visual resource management in this BLM Resource Area. Specific projects, lands or issues can be addressed. Indicate on the base maps provided, the location of specific lands you are concerned about. Use a code letter/word or other identifiable designation referenced in your narrative.

Participant S. ANDREASEN

Date 11/14/78

GARFIELD COUNTY IS EXPERIENCING TREMENDOUS PRESSURE FOR SUBDIVISION & SUBURBAN TYPE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT. COMMUNITY INPUT INDICATES THAT THERE IS ALSO THE DESIRE TO PRESERVE THE OPEN, RURAL NATURE OF THE COUNTY. MANAGING THE LOCATION AND SCOPE OF THESE DEVELOPMENTS HAS BECOME A REAL CHALLENGE. SPECIFIC AREAS OF CONCERN INCLUDE THREE MILE AND SPRING VALLEY. COOPERATION WITH THE BLM WOULD BE HELPFUL



SPECIFIC ISSUES, PROJECTS OR LANDS OF CONCERN TO YOUR GROUP OR AGENCY:

In the following space please indicate any issues or concerns your agency or group has about visual resource management in this BLM Resource Area. Specific projects, lands or issues can be addressed. Indicate on the base maps provided the location of specific lands you are concerned about. Use a code letter/word or other identifiable designation referenced in your narrative.

Participant Douglas W. Baumann

Date 11-14-28

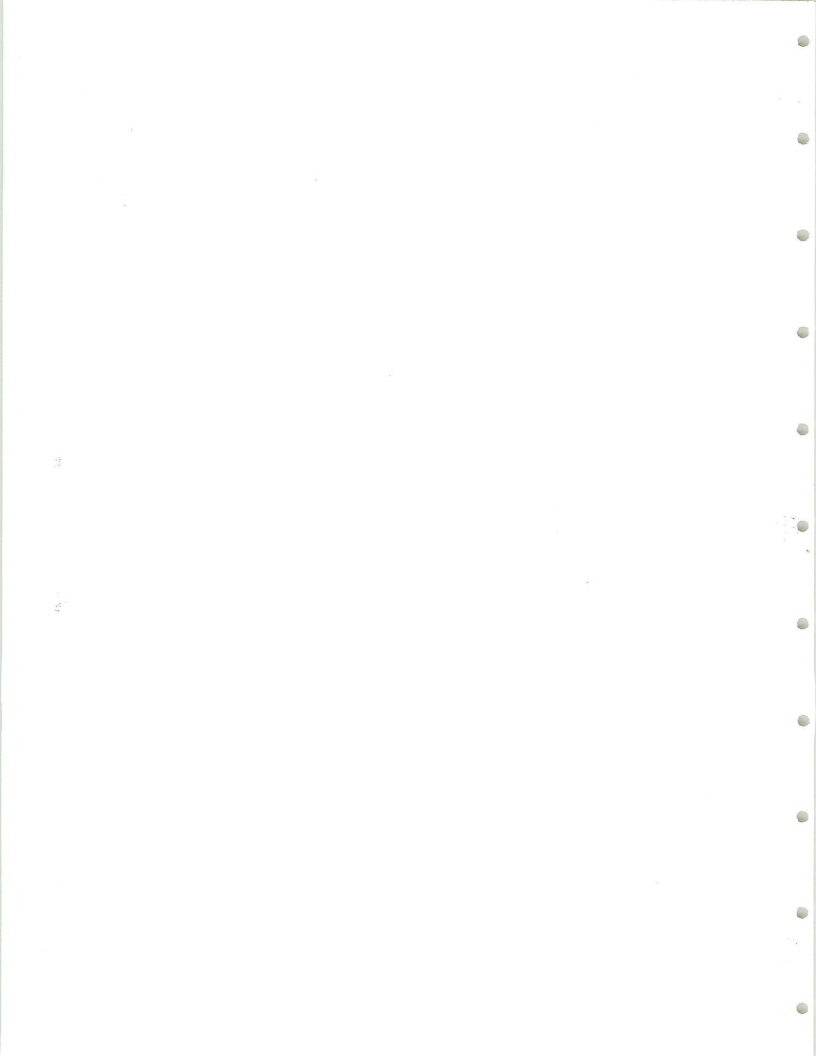
RATING AREA

#3, 11 SHOULD BE USED AS EXPANSION AREA FOR CARBONDALE
BASALT, GLENWOOD, ASPEN — LIGHT INDUSTRY, MULTIPLE DWELLINGS, ETC

#4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16 SINGLE DWELLING / 2-10 AC MIN

HP — "R"

#19 THE ENTRANCE TO CATTLE CREEK SHOULD BE REZONED
AND THE AUTO JUNK YARD REMOVED.



SPECIFIC ISSUES, PROJECTS OR LANDS OF CONCERN TO YOUR GROUP OR AGENCY:

In the following space please indicate any issues or concerns your agency or group has about visual resource management in this BLM Resource Area. Specific projects, lands or issues can be addressed. Indicate on the base maps provided, the location of specific lands you are concerned about. Use a code letter/word or other identifiable designation referenced in your narrative.

Participant J. G. Schmitt

Date 14 Nov. 1978

#9 Thompson Cr. Natural Study Area
Parts of #11 & #19 - Potential Red Hill
Natural & Study area.

#14 Potential Enlargement of Little
Ground Mesa proposed wilderness area
All steep slopes & dry lands have
low potential for development & high
for scenic value.

100
100

100

100

100

100

100

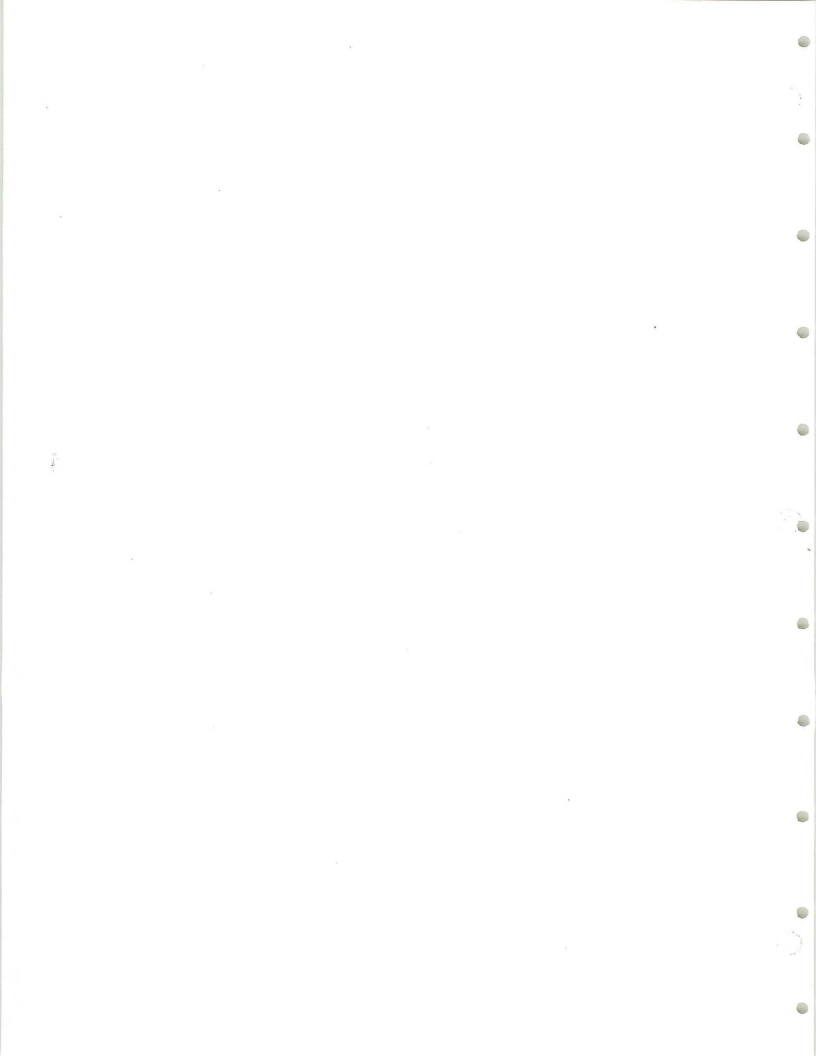
SPECIFIC ISSUES, PROJECTS OR LANDS OF CONCERN TO YOUR GROUP OR AGENCY:

In the following space please indicate any issues or concerns your agency or group has about visual resource management in this BLM Resource Area. Specific projects, lands or issues can be addressed. Indicate on the base maps provided the location of specific lands you are concerned about. Use a code letter/word or other identifiable designation referenced in your narrative.

Participant Mark Fuller

Date 4/10/78

Of particular concern in the Aspen/Roaring Fork Valley is the land immediately adjacent to the river, which the county, through its open space program, is attempting to acquire or preserve as open space. The corridor down the river & Highway 82 is ~~for~~ a high priority in this regard. Similarly, open space adjacent to populated areas (eg. Snowmass, Old Snowmass Woody Ck. trailer court, Aspen Village) ~~are~~ are a high priority for preservation in an undeveloped state. High impact development (eg. mining, power plants, transmission lines) is generally discouraged except with extensive & complete ~~state~~ impact mitigation. Another high priority is preservation of working agricultural land. Thus grazing, limited vegetation manipulation, small ~~scale~~ scale water impoundments & other land treatment is encouraged when it serves that end. Areas immediately adjacent to existing wilderness areas (eg. Snowmass/Capitol & Woody Creeks) are encouraged to remain undeveloped to act as a de facto buffer area between developed & wilderness areas.



SPECIFIC ISSUES, PROJECTS OR LANDS OF CONCERN TO YOUR GROUP OR AGENCY:

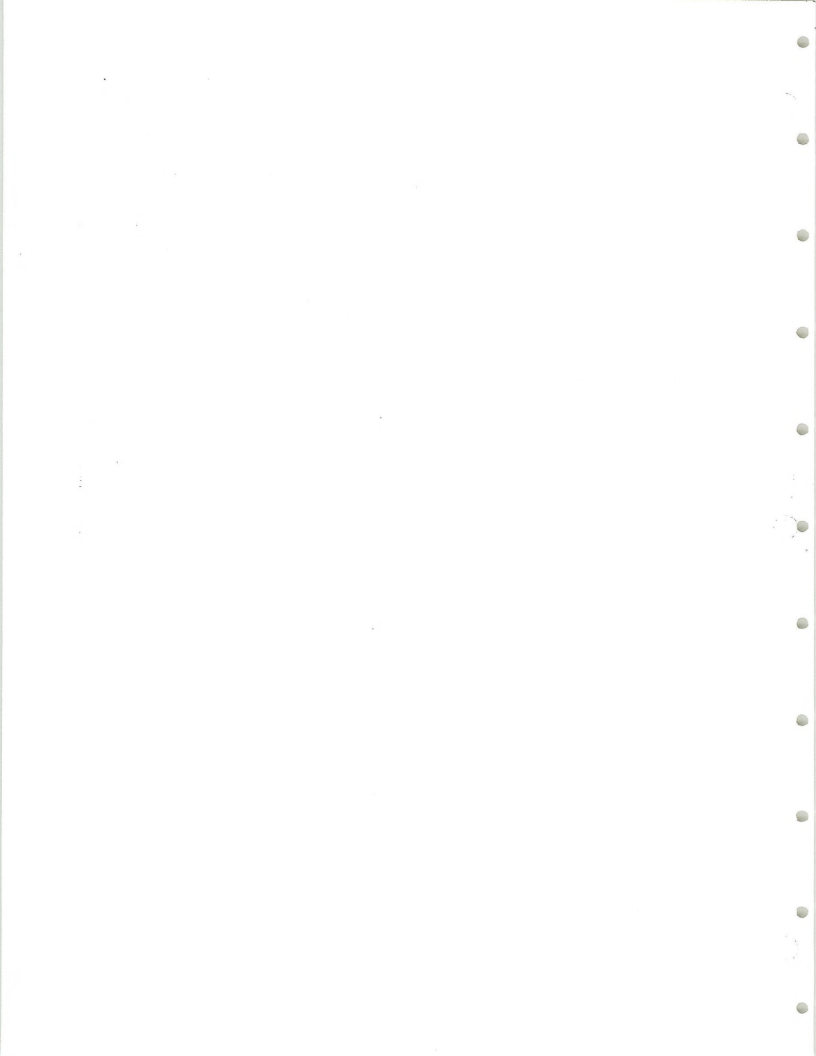
In the following space please indicate any issues or concerns your agency or group has about visual resource management in this BLM Resource Area. Specific projects, lands or issues can be addressed. Indicate on the base maps provided, the location of specific lands you are concerned about. Use a code letter/word or other identifiable designation referenced in your narrative.

Participant Kenny Weyd

Date 11/14

The Glenwood canyon area & Roaring fork
Valley - both serve as gateways to the city.

Mitigative measures as far as visual disruption
that might occur during development would
be appreciated.



SPECIFIC ISSUES, PROJECTS OR LANDS OF CONCERN TO YOUR GROUP OR AGENCY:

In the following space please indicate any issues or concerns your agency or group has about visual resource management in this BLM Resource Area. Specific projects, lands or issues can be addressed. Indicate on the base maps provided, the location of specific lands you are concerned about. Use a code letter/word or other identifiable designation referenced in your narrative.

Participant RAY BALDWIN

Date 11-14-78

The Mt. Sopris area is probably the only "sacred" area in the County. Therefore this must be of a major concern.



FINAL VISUAL SENSITIVITY LEVELS

OVERVIEW

After analysis nearly all of the Roaring Fork Planning Unit rated a final sensitivity of high. This was due, to 1) the large number of dispersed roads and viewer locations and 2) the unusually high sensitivity of user attitudes throughout this highly scenic and tourist/recreation oriented area.

Only one sizeable area of moderate sensitivity resulted; this near lower Snowmass Creek and Wildcat Gulch. Four small areas of moderate occurred: one near Cottonwood Creek, one near Threemile Creek and two near Dry Park. These small units should be given review by the Area Office to determine if their isolated, small size warrants separation from the surrounding high areas.

DISTANCE ZONES

OVERVIEW

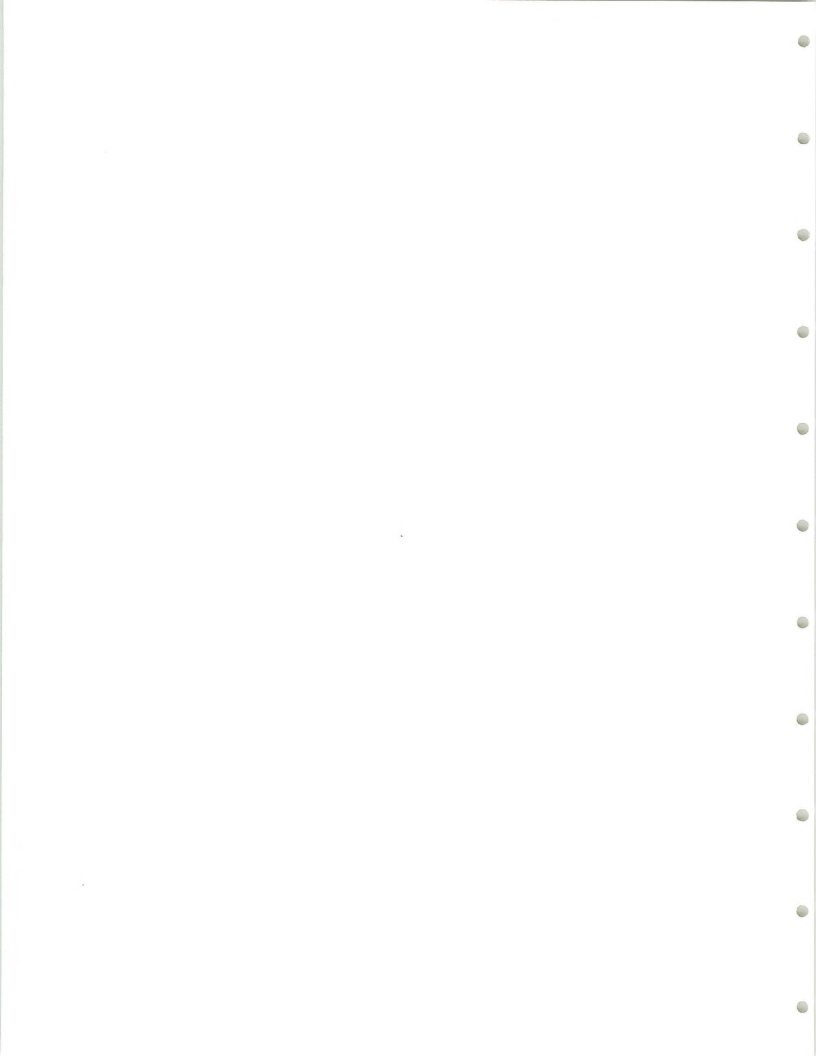
Key observer points from which Distance Zones were determined for the Roaring Fork Planning Unit are listed in Table 5.

Well over three-quarters of the land in the Planning Unit rated Foreground/Middleground. This is because of the large number of roads bisecting the unit.

Only two small Background areas were designated, one near Dry Park and the other around Wildcat Reservoir which is visible only from the ski runs near Snowmass. The remainder is made up of Seldom Seen areas which are generally hilly uplands, not seen from the lower valley roads.



EAGLE



EAGLE PLANNING UNIT

GENERAL SETTING

The Eagle Planning Unit lies within the southern Rocky Mountain physiographic province and its terrain is characterized by strongly sloping mountainsides, high ridges, deeply incised canyons, steep narrow valleys, and broad gently sloping valleys bisected by major rivers.

The unit is irregularly shaped, extending some 30 miles north-south and roughly 38 miles east-west, encompassing a total of 529,000 acres.

The northernmost of the Sawatch Mountains extend into the central portion of the planning unit and mountains of the Gore Range are present in the eastern portion. Visually prominent peaks within these ranges include Castle Peak (11,293'), Hardscrabble Mountain (10,715'), Black Mountain (10,545'), King Mountain (10,139'), and Sugarloaf Mountain (9,623').

The eastern end of Glenwood Canyon is included in the western portion of the planning unit. The spectacular rock formations and multi-colored nearly vertical rock walls found here constitute an important scenic resource. Other noteworthy landforms in the unit include a lava flow southeast of Dotsero and the Dotsero meteor crater.

The Colorado River and the Eagle River are the major drainage courses within the unit and are fed by numerous small tributaries which drain the surrounding high elevation watersheds.



The vegetation in the Eagle unit is diverse and seasonally colorful. The steep north-facing mountain slopes are generally forested with conifers including Douglas Fir, Englemann Spruce, Lodgepole Pine, and Ponderosa Pine intermixed with extensive groves of Aspen. Drier, south-facing exposures tend to be vegetated with Pinon Pine, juniper, and oak brush. Grasses, sagebrush and assorted shrubby species constitute the ground cover along the valley bottoms and riparian communities of box elder, cottonwood, and willow follow the river courses.

Interstate 70 is the primary transportation corridor through the unit, roughly paralleling the Eagle River and linking the small urban areas of West Vail, Minturn, Wolcott, Eagle, and Gypsum. Other local thoroughfares include State Highway 131 which runs north from Wolcott to State Bridge and two less travelled roads which run south from Eagle and Gypsum.

Development within the unit is generally prevalent along the major transportation routes and ranges in character from attractive, aesthetically pleasing architecture in the West Vail area to unattractive, inharmonious trailer parks and scattered structures along I-70 from Minturn to Gypsum and beyond.



TABLE 5

SQRU GENERAL LANDSCAPE TYPES & SUMMARYPLANNING UNIT: EAGLEGENERAL TYPE KEY

Mountains	M	Rolling Hills	RH
Ridges and Narrow Valleys	R&NV	Broad Valleys	BV
Canyons	C	Prairie	PR
Plateaus	P	Riparian	R

NO.	SQRU NAME	GENERAL TYPE
028	Cottonwood Divide	RH
029	Cottonwood Creek	R&NV
030	Glenwood Canyon East	C
031	Dotsero	R&NV/R
032	Red Hill	RH
033	Gypsum Valley	BV/R
034	Eagle Valley	BV/R
035	Hardscrabble Mountain	RH
036	Horse Mountain	BV
037	Warren Gulch	R&NV
038	Squaw Creek	R&NV/R
039	Avon Valley	R&NV/R
040	Minturn	R&NV/R
041	Vail	R&NV/R
042	Bellyache Ridge	R&NV/R
043	Red Canyon	C
044	Road Gulch	R&NV
045	Blowout Hill	M
046	Lyons Gulch	R&NV
047	Coffee Pot	R&NV
048	Sweetwater	R&NV
049	Sugarloaf Mountain	M
050	Colorado River	R
051	Castle Peak	M
052	Alkalai Creek	M
053	Piney River	R&NV
054	Cabin Gulch	M
055	Black Mountain	M
056	Colorado River, North	R
057	Derby Mesa	P
058	Rock Creek	R&NV
059	Congor Mesa	M
060	Egeria Creek	R&NV
061	King Creek	M
062	East Lake Creek	R&NV



TABLE 6

SCENIC QUALITY RATING SUMMARYDISTRICT: GRAND JUNCTIONRESOURCE AREA: GLENWOOD SPRINGSPLANNING UNIT: EAGLE

SORU NO.	NAME	LF	RATING CRITERIA						TOTAL	
			V	W	C	AS	S	CM	NO.	SQR
028	Cottonwood Divide	1	2	3	2	3	1	-2	10	C
029	Cottonwood Creek	4	3	1	3	0	1	1	13	B
030	Glenwood Canyon East	5	3	4	4	0	6	0	22	A
031	Dotsero	3	3	4	4	0	1	-3	12	B
032	Red Hill	1	2	0	2	3	1	0	9	C
033	Gypsum Valley	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	14	B
034	Eagle Valley	1	2	2	2	3	1	-3	8	C
035	Hardscrabble Mountain	2	3	0	3	3	1	2	14	B
036	Horse Mountain	1	2	1	2	4	1	2	13	B
037	Warren Gulch	2	2	0	2	4	1	2	13	B
038	Squaw Creek	2	2	3	2	3	1	2	15	B
039	Avon Valley	2	3	3	3	3	2	-3	13	B
040	Minturn	3	3	2	3	0	1	0	12	B
041	Vail	4	3	3	4	4	3	1	22	A
042	Bellyache Ridge	2	3	3	2	2	1	0	13	B
043	Red Canyon	5	3	4	5	0	4	1	22	A
044	Road Gulch	1	2	0	2	0	1	2	8	C
045	Blowout Hill	1	1	0	1	4	1	2	10	C
046	Lyons Gulch	5	3	5	4	1	3	-2	19	A
047	Coffee Pot	3	2	1	2	5	1	2	16	B
048	Sweetwater	4	3	3	2	1	1	1	15	B
049	Sugarloaf Mountain	4	3	2	4	3	2	2	20	A
050	Colorado River	3	3	4	3	1	2	1	17	B
051	Castle Peak	4	4	0	3	4	2	2	19	A
052	Alkalai Creek	4	3	1	3	4	2	2	19	A
053	Piney River	2	2	3	3	3	1	2	16	B
054	Cabin Gulch	2	2	0	2	3	1	2	12	B
055	Black Mountain	4	3	2	2	3	1	2	17	B
056	Colorado River - North	5	3	5	5	0	4	-2	20	A
057	Derby Mesa	3	4	2	3	4	3	2	21	A
058	Rock Creek	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	14	B
059	Congor Mesa	3	2	0	2	0	1	1	9	C
060	Egeria Creek	3	2	3	2	0	1	1	12	B
061	King Creek	3	2	0	3	4	2	2	16	B
062	East Lake Creek	2	3	2	3	4	2	0	16	B



AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

Only one rating unit within the Eagle Planning Unit, SQRU 030 Glenwood Canyon East, has been identified as a potential ACEC.

The canyon is a rare and highly scenic resource which is worthy of special management considerations.

The rating criteria for this unit appears below.

NO.	SQRU NAME	LF	V	RATING CRITERIA				S	CM	TOTAL	
				W	C	AS	NO			SQR	
030	Glenwood Canyon E.	5	3	4	4	0	6	0	22	A	



VISUAL SENSITIVITY - USE VOLUME

TABLE 7
USE VOLUME DATA SUMMARY
(Eagle Planning Unit)

KEY OBSERVATION POINT	LOCATION	VOLUME
Vail Ski Area	Vail	High
Meadow Mountain Ski Area	Dowds Junction	High
Coffee Pot Road	Northwest of Dotsero	High
Sweetwater Creek Road	Northwest of Dotsero	High
Colorado River and Road	State Bridge to Dotsero	High
Gypsum Creek Road	South out of Gypsum	Moderate
Brush Creek Road	South out of Eagle	High
State Route #131	--	High
U.S. Route #6	--	High
U.S. Route #24	--	High
Interstate 70	--	High

Narrative continued:

transmission lines detract somewhat from the scenic quality.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

	High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1 Landform	5	3	(1)	typical
2 Vegetation	5	3 (2)	1	low diversity
3 Water	5	(3)	0	ponds
4 Color	5	3 (2)	1	aspen
5 Influence	5	(3)	0	Mt. Sopris
6 Scarcity	6	2	(1)	no
7 Cultural Modification	2	0 (2)	-4	power lines

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

↓
028

↓
C

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 10 = A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Roaring Fork/Eagle
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 028 *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # 3 Frame # 8, 14
 Scenic Quality Rating 10 - C
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 28, 1978
 Evaluator(s) PG, EB, MR

Time of Day 10:15
 Weather sunny

Cottonwood Divide

Landscape Character:

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	<u>rounded, gentle slopes</u>	<u>massed sage and oak brush,</u> <u>patchy aspen</u>	<u>linear fences and</u> <u>power lines</u>
Line	<u>curvilinear</u>	<u>diagonal aspen, banded, irregular,</u> <u>clumped oak brush</u>	
Color	<u>covered by vegetation</u>	<u>seasonal variation of aspen and</u> <u>grasses, gray-green sage and</u> <u>oak</u>	<u>natural wood colors</u>
Texture	<u>smooth</u>	<u>fine aspen, clumped, tufted sage</u> <u>and oak</u>	

General Narrative: A high elevation basin characterized by gently sloping, rolling topography. A series of small rounded hills capped with scattered stands of aspen, mixed conifers, and masses of scrub oak define the boundaries of the unit. Extensive areas of sagebrush form the ground cover in the lower areas. A small reservoir is present as are several smaller depressions which also contain standing water. Mt. Sopris and adjacent peaks can be seen from the area and add significantly to the overall visual impression of this landscape though the presence of two sets of (over)

Narrative continued:

The area is enclosed precluding views of adjacent scenery. Transmission lines run through the unit and constitute a minor visual distraction.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	(4) 3	1	steep, interesting
2	Vegetation	5	(3)	1	
3	Water	5	3 (1)	0	not dominant
4	Color	5	(3)	1	good
5	Influence	5	3	(0)	
6	Scarcity	6	2	(1)	common
7	Cultural Modification	2	(1) 0	-4	

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

029

B

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 13 =
A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
Planning Unit Eagle
Scenic Quality Rating Unit 029 *
*Name or No. _____
Film: Roll # 3 Frame # 7
Scenic Quality Rating 13 - B
(see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 28, 1978
Evaluator(s) PG, EB, MR

Time of Day 9:00
Weather clear

Cottonwood Creek

Landscape Character:

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	<u>narrow, flat valley bottom</u> <u>flanked by moderately steep</u> <u>hillsides</u>	<u>uniform masses of pinyon, juniper</u> <u>and scrub oak; scattered aspen</u>	<u>transmission lines</u>
Line	<u>diagonal, curvilinear</u>	<u>broken</u>	
Color	<u>light gray</u>	<u>evergreen and seasonally varying,</u> <u>deciduous colors</u>	
Texture	<u>coarse to fine</u>	<u>tufted, brushy</u>	

General Narrative: A "U"-shaped valley bounded by high rounded hills on the northfacing slopes and rough, severely eroded hills on the southfacing slopes. Diagonal bands of rock strata are exposed in many areas. Patches of fir intermingled with aspen dominate the crests and upper areas of the northfacing slopes while oak brush predominates along the lower slopes, and sage brush dominates on the valley floor. Pinyon and juniper are present along southfacing slopes, intermixed with fir on mesic exposures and drainages. A small stream bisects the valley supporting willows and grasses. (over)

Narrative continued:

at the eastern edge. Both openings support communities of aspen, sage and mixed conifers.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	(5)	3	1	exposed strata
2	Vegetation	5	(3)	1	low diversity
3	Water	5	(4)	3	dominant
4	Color	5	(4)	3	rich mix
5	Influence	5	3	(0)	
6	Scarcity	(6)	2	1	unique
7	Cultural Modification	2	(0)	-4	

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU

030

Final Rating

A

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 22 =

A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Eagle
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 030 *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # 3 Frame # 3
 Scenic Quality Rating 22 - A
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 27, 1978

Evaluator(s) EB, MR, PG

Time of Day 5:00

Weather clear

Glenwood Canyon East

Landscape Character:

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	strongly vertical, columnar, jagged, blocky	banded conifers, massed sage and herbaceous species	linear highway
Line	vertical, broken	horizontal, linear	
Color	tans, pinks, reds	evergreen, tans, grayish-green	
Texture	rough, broken	coarse, bristly conifers; brushy, tufted sage	

General Narrative: Narrow canyon with dramatic, steeply rising vertical walls. A strong visual experience is provided by the horizontal banding and columnar, sculpted form of the canyon walls. In addition, exposed strata provide a variety of color. A riparian community consisting of Salt Cedar, cottonwood and willow lines the riverbanks. Sage and herbaceous species grade out from the riparian vegetation and scattered firs form horizontal bands on the upper slopes of the canyon. Openings in the canyon exist at the western edge of the unit and along the southfacing slope (over)

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	(3)	1	common
2	Vegetation	5	(3)	1	low diversity
3	Water	5	(4) 3	0	dominant
4	Color	5	(4) 3	1	good
5	Influence	5	3	(0)	
6	Scarcity	6	2	(1)	no
7	Cultural Modification	2	0 (-3)	-4	see narrative

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

031

B

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 12 = A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Eagle
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 031 *
 *Name or No. #5 #1
 Film: Roll # #5 Frame # #2, 4, 5, 6
 Scenic Quality Rating 12 - B
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 28, 1978
 Evaluator(s) EB, MR, PG, CT
 Time of Day 5:30
 Weather clear
 Dotsero

Landscape Character:

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	wide valley basin surrounded by fairly steep incised, rolling hills	low uniform grasses and sage, scattered pinyon-juniper, massed cottonwoods	scattered cubical
Line	vertical drainage lines; curvilinear skyline	irregular, curvilinear	angular
Color	light tans to reds	greens, seasonal deciduous	mostly unnatural, contrasting
Texture	smooth but frequently broken	fine grasses and deciduous, tufted pinyon-juniper	scattered residential

General Narrative: A broad river valley bounded by high, broadly rounded, deeply and frequently incised hills. Pasture and native grasslands dominate the valley floor, while cottonwood and willow are conspicuous along the river course. Pinyon-juniper and sage brush dominate the southfacing slopes while pinyon and fir are intermixed on the northfacing slopes. Sage brush is also present on xeric exposures of the northfacing slopes. The Colorado River is a predominate feature of this unit. Interstate 70, the town of Dotsero and a gravel pit detract from the scenic quality.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	(1)	common
2	Vegetation	5	3 (2)	1	low diversity
3	Water	5	3	(0)	
4	Color	5	3 (2)	1	dull
5	Influence	5	(3)	0	
6	Scarcity	6	2	(1)	common
7	Cultural Modification	2	(0)	-4	

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

032

C

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 9 =

A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Eagle
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 032 *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # 3 Frame # 16
 Scenic Quality Rating 9 - C
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 28, 1978
 Evaluator(s) EB, PG, MR
 Time of Day 1:00
 Weather clear

Red Hill

Landscape Character:

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	<u>rolling, low sloping hills</u>	<u>massed pinyon-juniper, bands of</u>	<u>power lines</u>
		<u>oak and sage</u>	
Line	<u>curvilinear, horizontal</u>	<u>horizontal</u>	
Color	<u>tans, reds, pinks</u>	<u>green and gray-green</u>	
Texture	<u>smooth</u>	<u>brushy</u>	

General Narrative: Rolling hill incised with drainages; pinyon-juniper, oak brush and sage brush
dominate the area as a result of exposure and altitude. No cultural modifications are evident,
but a view of Castle Peak enhances this area's scenic quality.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3 (2)	1	typical
2	Vegetation	5	(3)	1	some diversity
3	Water	5	3 (2)	0	creeks
4	Color	5	(3)	1	varies
5	Influence	5	3 (2)	0	not great
6	Scarcity	6	2	(1)	common
7	Cultural Modification	2	(1) 0	-4	not bad

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

033 B

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 14 = A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
Planning Unit Eagle
Scenic Quality Rating Unit 033 *
*Name or No.
Film: Roll # 3 Frame # 17, 18, 22
Scenic Quality Rating 14 - B
(see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 28, 1978
Evaluator(s) CT, EB, PG, MR

Time of Day 1:45
Weather clear

Gypsum Valley

Landscape Character:

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	<u>flat to rolling valley</u>	<u>scattered pinyon-juniper,</u> <u>banded, massed riparian</u>	<u>scattered geometric</u>
Line	<u>horizontal floor, diagonal</u> <u>walls, curvilinear skyline</u>	<u>diagonal, horizontal,</u> <u>curvilinear</u>	<u>angular</u>
Color	<u>red to tan and light grays</u>	<u>muted green pinyon-juniper to</u> <u>seasonally varying deciduous</u>	<u>mostly natural</u>
Texture	<u>smooth and severely eroded</u>	<u>fine deciduous, tufted pinyon-</u> <u>juniper</u>	<u>scattered residential</u>

General Narrative: A large enclosed valley with flat to gently undulating terrain dominated by
agricultural land. Gypsum Creek meanders along the western edge of the valley and supports a
riparian association of cottonwood and willow. The surrounding hills are moderately steep and
heavily eroded, supporting communities of pinyon-juniper, and scattered aspen.

Narrative continued:

and scattered homes distinctly detract from the valley's scenic quality.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	①	common
2	Vegetation	5	3 ②	1	little variety
3	Water	5	3 ②	0	present
4	Color	5	3 ②	1	muted
5	Influence	5	③	0	Sawatch Mtns.
6	Scarcity	6	2	①	
7	Cultural Modification	2	0 ③	-4	extensive

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

034 c

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 8 =

A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Eagle
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 034 *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # 3 Frame # 22
 Scenic Quality Rating 8 - C
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 28, 1978
 Evaluator(s) CT, EB, PG, MR
 Time of Day 3:00
 Weather clear
Eagle Valley

Landscape Character:

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	rounded hillsides, flanking, gently sloping valley bottom	linear masses, banded	cubical
Line	undulating, horizontal, rolling	horizontal, curvilinear	vertical, horizontal, linear
Color	tan, chalky white, brown	evergreens, gray-greens, russets	bright metallic, some natural wood tones
Texture	soft, smooth, incised	coarse, tufted, feathery	

General Narrative: A broad, gently sloping, well-dissected valley bounded by low, rounded hills and occasional horizontal terraces. The hillsides are partially barren, covered in some areas with scattered, patchy communities of pinyon-juniper. The exposed areas of the hillsides are tan and chalky in appearance. A riparian community dominated by willows follows the Eagle River and grading out from the river are sage brush and mixed herbaceous species. Cultural modifications in the area including the highway, the new construction of I-70, railroad tracks, transmission lines (over)

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

	High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1 Landform	5	3 (2)	1	common
2 Vegetation	5	(3)	1	some variety
3 Water	5	3	(0)	
4 Color	5	(3)	1	some fall color
5 Influence	5	(3)	0	Castle Peak
6 Scarcity	6	2	(1)	common
7 Cultural Modification	(2)	0	-4	none

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

035 B

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 14 = A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Eagle
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 035 *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # 3 Frame # 21
 Scenic Quality Rating 14 - B
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 28, 1978
 Evaluator(s) EB, PG, MR

Time of Day 3:00
 Weather clear

Hardscrabble Mountain

Landscape Character:

Form	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
	low, rounded slopes, deeply incised	massed, banded, patchy	none
Line	horizontal, diagonal, sloping	broken, irregular	
Color	covered	seasonal aspen, evergreen, gray-green oaks, sage	
Texture	smooth, dissected	bushy, brushy, fine aspen	

General Narrative: A gently sloping mountain with steep bluffs incised by drainages. The vegetation is primarily pinyon-juniper on lower slopes and benches, grading into oak brush and aspen as elevation increases. Some pockets of fir are found in mesic drainages. Fir is also found in upper elevations of this unit. No cultural modifications are found on this site. Castle Peak greatly enhances the scenic quality of this area.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	(1)	common
2	Vegetation	5	3 (2)	1	
3	Water	5	3 (1)	0	not apparent
4	Color	5	3 (2)	1	dull
5	Influence	5	(4) 3	0	Sawatch Mountains
6	Scarcity	6	2	(1)	
7	Cultural Modification	(2)	0	-4	

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU

Final Rating

036

B

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 13 =

A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Eagle
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 036 *
 *Name or No. 3 23
 Film: Roll # 5 Frame # 13
 Scenic Quality Rating 13 - B
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 28, 1978Evaluator(s) EB, PG, MRTime of Day 3:30Weather clearHorse Mountain

Landscape Character:

Form	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Line	low rolling hills, incised drainages, flat valley	brushy, clumped pinyon-juniper, uniform pasture, patchy willow	cubical dwellings, linear fences
Color	curvilinear, horizontal	irregular, horizontal	rectilinear
Texture	pink, tan	evergreen, seasonal, pasture, willow, cottonwood	
	smooth, fine	brushy, clumped	

General Narrative: A wide agricultural valley bounded on both sides by low rolling, deeply incised hills. Erosion has exposed the lower slopes which exhibit pink and tan rock strata. Pinyon-juniper mixed with sage brush dominates the vegetation of the hillsides while pastures and grain fields predominate along the valley floor. Brush Creek bisects the valley and supports cottonwoods and willow. The Sawatch Mountains enhance the scenic value of this area as do the agrarian activities on the valley floor.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3 (2)	1	
2	Vegetation	5	3 (2)	1	
3	Water	5	3	(0)	
4	Color	5	3 (2)	1	
5	Influence	5 (4)	3	0	
6	Scarcity	6	2	(1)	
7	Cultural Modification	(2)	0	-4	

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

037

B

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 13 =

A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Eagle
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 037 *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # 5 Frame # 12, 13
 Scenic Quality Rating 13 - B
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date November 2, 1978
 Evaluator(s) EB, PG, MR

Time of Day 11:15
 Weather clear

Warren Gulch

Landscape Character:

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	sloping, eroded ridges	grasses and scattered evergreen patches	none
Line	curvilinear	irregular	
Color	tans, light grays	seasonal grasses, green pinyon-juniper	
Texture	smooth to roughly eroded	fine to medium	

General Narrative: Warren Gulch was viewed by air. The ridges here are moderately sloping and eroded. Vegetation is generally sparse. Grasses cover much of this area while some pinyon-juniper are found in the eroded gulches. Water is not apparent and colors are fairly muted. The Seven Hermits Range adds some scenic interest to the area and it appears to be free of cultural modification.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2
3	Water	5	3	0	3 Squaw Creek
4	Color	5	3	1	2 Seasonal
5	Influence	5	3	0	3 Sawatch and Gore Mt
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

5 QRU Final Rating

↓
038
↓
B

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 15 =

A, B, or C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Eagle
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 038 Squaw Creek *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # _____ Frame # _____
 Scenic Quality Rating _____
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date 10-29-78
 Evaluator(s) CT, EB, MR, PG

Time of Day 1:45 P.M.
 Weather Sunny

Landscape Character: _____

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	sloping valley	massed	
Line	diagonal	banded diagonal	
Color	tans, grays	evergreens seasonal greens & golds	
Texture	smooth	bristly to fine	

General Narrative: This unit is a somewhat steeply sloping valley bisected by Squaw Creek. The vegetation in the area contrasts in form, texture, and color, thereby creating a visually interesting community. The overall scenic quality in the unit is enhanced by vistas of the nearby Sawatch and Gore Ranges.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

	High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1 Landform	5	3 (2)	1	common
2 Vegetation	5	(3)	1	low diversity
3 Water	5	(3)	0	influential
4 Color	5	(3)	1	seasonal
5 Influence	5	(3)	0	Sawatch & Gore Ranges
6 Scarcity	6	(2)	1	
7 Cultural Modification	2	0 (3)	-4	lots of development

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

039

B

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 13 = A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Eagle
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 039 *
 *Name or No. 4
 Film: Roll # 3 Frame # 24, 25, 26
 Scenic Quality Rating 13 - B
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 29, 1978

Evaluator(s) FB, PG, MR

Time of Day 1:30

Weather clear

Avon Valley

Landscape Character:

Form	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
	<u>steep to moderately sloping valley</u>	<u>massed, scattered</u>	<u>cubical</u>
Line	<u>vertical, diagonal</u>	<u>curvilinear, banded, diagonal</u>	<u>hard, angular</u>
Color	<u>tans, grays</u>	<u>evergreen, seasonal tans/greens, gray-greens</u>	<u>metallic and wood tones</u>
Texture	<u>smooth, rough outcrops</u>	<u>coarse conifers, fine aspen, brushy sage</u>	

General Narrative: Flat valley bottom bounded by smoothly eroded, rounded hillsides. Pasture-
lands dominate the vegetation on the valley floor and as elevation up the slopes increases,
sage and grasslands blend into spruce-fir forests and aspen groves. Significant development in
the valley has a negative effect upon the valley's visual harmony but this is balanced out by
the positive influence generated by vistas of the peaks on the Sawatch and Gore Ranges.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	(3)	1	steep
2	Vegetation	5	(3)	1	diverse
3	Water	5	3 (2)	0	the river
4	Color	5	(3)	1	varies
5	Influence	5	3	(0)	
6	Scarcity	6	2	(1)	no
7	Cultural Modification	2	(0)	-4	

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

040 B

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 12 = _____
A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Eagle
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 040 *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # 3 Frame # 27
 Scenic Quality Rating 12 - B
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 28, 1978

Evaluator(s) EB, PG, MR

Time of Day 5:00

Weather clear

Minturn

Landscape Character:

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	steep valley	scattered firs, uniform grasses, bands of aspen	
Line	diagonal	diagonal, broken	
Color	light gray and pink outcrops	green conifers, seasonal aspen and grasses	
Texture	rough	fine to medium	

General Narrative: A narrow river valley bounded by high dramatic cliffs and rounded hillsides.
Sage brush dominates the lower slopes with oak brush, aspen, and fir dominating the upper slopes
and ridgetops. A riparian community follows the Eagle River which bisects the rating unit.
Vegetation has been cleared along some northfacing slopes for the construction of ski slopes.
A rock outcropping known as Lions Head is a dominant and interesting feature and adds significantly
to the visual interest of this landscape.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	(4) 3	1	interesting
2	Vegetation	5	(3)	1	diverse
3	Water	5	(3)	0	Eagle River
4	Color	5	(4) 3	1	aspen
5	Influence	5	(4) 3	0	Vail
6	Scarcity	6	(3) 2	1	
7	Cultural Modification	2	(1) 0	-4	

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

041

A

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 22 = _____
 A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Eagle
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 041 *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # 5 Frame # 2
 Scenic Quality Rating 22 - A
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 28, 1978
 Evaluator(s) EB, PG, MR

Time of Day 5:30
 Weather clear

Vail

Landscape Character:

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	high, vertical-walled valley	massed, banded aspen, scattered conifers, clumped pinyon-juniper	geometric, angular sloping roofs
Line	curvilinear, vertical, diagonal	angular, undulating, irregular	rhythmical
Color	gray, pink	green, seasonal deciduous, gray-green	
Texture	smooth with coarse rock outcroppings	bushy, brushy, bristly	

General Narrative: Narrow "V"-shaped valley with dramatically rising steep walls, which reveal exposed areas of pink and gray bands of rock. Southfacing slopes were dominated by pinyon-juniper while the northfacing slopes are dominated by aspen and exhibit spectacular fall color. Firs generally dominate the ridges and willow and cottonwood represent the riparian flora associated with Gore Creek. The architecture of Vail is complimentary to the unit and does not detract from the scenic quality of the unit.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3 (2)	1	common
2	Vegetation	5	(3)	1	diverse
3	Water	5	(3)	0	present
4	Color	5	3 (2)	1	dull
5	Influence	5	3 (2)	0	slight
6	Scarcity	6	2	(1)	
7	Cultural Modification	2	(0)	-4	

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 13 =

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

042 B

A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Eagle
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 042 *
 *Name or No. 4 3, 4, 5
 Film: Roll # 5 Frame # 11
 Scenic Quality Rating 13 - B
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 29, 1978
 Evaluator(s) EB, PG, MR

Time of Day 12:00
 Weather clear

Bellyache Ridge

Landscape Character:

Form	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
	<u>sloping, rounded, vertical</u>	<u>massed conifers, banded aspens,</u>	<u>I-70 and scattered</u>
		<u>continuous sage and pastureland</u>	<u>buildings</u>
Line	<u>rolling, undulating, hard,</u>	<u>curvilinear, angular, broken,</u>	<u>linear, angular</u>
	<u>angular</u>	<u>irregular</u>	
Color	<u>gray to tan</u>	<u>evergreens, seasonal greens/golds</u>	<u>metallic</u>
Texture	<u>smooth with coarse, rough</u>	<u>coarse conifers, fine aspen,</u>	<u>scattered</u>
	<u>outcrop areas</u>	<u>bushy sage</u>	

General Narrative: A flat valley bottom which grades into moderately to steeply sloping mountainsides. There are many barren, grayish-toned areas along the sideslopes and in these areas exposed, banded, sedimentary strata are visible. Vegetated areas along the valley bottom are dominated by pastureland while the lower slopes are characterized by sage and scattered pinyon-juniper. Aspen groves and massed areas of spruce-fir forests prevail along the ridgetops. I-70 detracts somewhat from the area's visual quality. Some steeply sloping bluffs are visible on the northfacing slopes and add to the visual interest of the site.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	(5)	3	1	spectacular
2	Vegetation	5	(3)	1	some diversity
3	Water	5	(4)	0	dominant
4	Color	(5)	3	1	exceptional
5	Influence	5	3	(0)	none
6	Scarcity	6	(4)	2	unique
7	Cultural Modification	2	(1)	0	-4 I-70

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 22 =

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

↓ ↓

043 A

A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Eagle
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 043 *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # _____ Frame # _____
 Scenic Quality Rating 23 - A
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 29, 1978
 Evaluator(s) EB, PG, MR

Time of Day 12:00
 Weather clear

Landscape Character:

Red Canyon

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	<u>vertical, columnar cliffs</u>	<u>scattered, pinyon-juniper, linear riparian</u>	<u>linear power lines and road</u>
Line	<u>strongly vertical</u>	<u>broken, irregular</u>	
Color	<u>red, pink, tan</u>	<u>green, seasonal deciduous</u>	
Texture	<u>coarse</u>	<u>brushy</u>	

General Narrative: A spectacular steep-walled red sandstone canyon. The color is exceptionally striking though common throughout the region. Pinyon-juniper is found along the sideslopes in scattered occurrences and is found in dense stands along the ridgetops where it is often mixed with fir and oak/sage communities. The Eagle River is a prominent feature in this site and its presence is accentuated by the presence of cottonwoods and willows which hug the riverbanks.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	(1)	common
2	Vegetation	5	3 (2)	1	low diversity
3	Water	5	3	(0)	
4	Color	5	3 (2)	1	mixed, dull
5	Influence	5	3	(0)	enclosed
6	Scarcity	6	2	(1)	common
7	Cultural Modification	(2)	0	-4	

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

044

C

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 8 = _____
A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Eagle
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 044 *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # 3 Frame # 19
 Scenic Quality Rating 8 - C
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 28, 1978

Evaluator(s) EB, PG, MR

Time of Day 2:10

Weather clear

Road Gulch

Landscape Character:

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	rounded, incised	spotty, scattered, patchy	transmission lines
Line	rolling, undulating	broken, irregular	linear
Color	pink, tan	evergreens, gray-greens	
Texture	smoothly eroded	brushy, bushy, coarse	

General Narrative: Rounded, deeply incised gulch. Patchy, scattered sage; pinyon-juniper cover the largely barren exposed pinkish-tan soils and outcrop areas. The gulch is largely enclosed and thus adjacent scenery has little effect on the units somewhat limited scenic quality.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	(1)	flat
2	Vegetation	5	3	(1)	
3	Water	5	3	(0)	
4	Color	5	3	(1)	muted
5	Influence	5	(4) 3	0	high elevation peaks
6	Scarcity	6	2	(1)	
7	Cultural Modification	(2)	0	-4	

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

045

C

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 10 =

A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Eagle
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 045 *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # 3 Frame # 20
 Scenic Quality Rating 10 - C
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 28, 1978

Evaluator(s) EB, PG, MR

Time of Day 2:30

Weather sunny

Blowout Hill

Landscape Character:

Form	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
	broad somewhat flat, incised	continuous cover of grasses and sagebrush	
Line	horizontal	horizontal	
Color	covered	grayish-green	
Texture	smooth	brushy, tufted	

General Narrative: A broad somewhat flat mountaintop characterized by an extensive cover of
sagebrush and grasses intermittently broken by stands of pinyon and juniper along the drainages.
A panorama of surrounding mountain peaks enhances the visual interest of the area.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation	Scenic Quality Classification
1	Landform	(5)	3	1	strong topographic variation	Class A 19-33
2	Vegetation	5	(3)	1		Class B 12-18
3	Water	(5)	3	0	Colorado River	Class C 11 or Less
4	Color	5	(4) 3	1	colorful exposed rock strata	SQRU Final Rating
5	Influence	5	3 (1)	0		046 A
6	Scarcity	6	(3) 2	1		
7	Cultural Modification	2	0 (-2)	-4	power lines, tracks	

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 19 =

A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Eagle
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 046 *
 *Name or No. 2 12, 33
 Film: Roll # 4 Frame # 8, 9, 10
 Scenic Quality Rating 19 - A
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 27, 1978

Evaluator(s) EB, PG, MR

Time of Day 3:30

Weather clear

Lyon's Gulch

Landscape Character:

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	rounded, undulating ridges bounding low diagonal ridges and horizontal valley bottom	scattered pinyon-juniper, patchy firs	linear, power line, road, railroad tracks cubical structures
Line	rolling, curvilinear, vertical	diagonal conifers, linear riparian, broken brush	
Color	gray, pink	evergreen, seasonal riparian, gray-green sage	bright metallic to muted earth tones
Texture	coarse, rough, broken	bushy, brushy pinyon-juniper, tufted sage, feathery willows	scattered

General Narrative: River bottom flanked by low sloping ridges and high steep-walled hillsides. East and west facing slopes are heavily eroded with deeply incised drainages and are characterized by horizontally banded, broken rock strata. Pinyon-juniper is the dominant woody vegetation on both exposures and is intermixed with firs in the drainages. Sage dominates the lower slopes and a riparian community dominated by willows and scattered cottonwoods lies along the river. The Colorado River is a prominent scenic element and despite the presence of several negative cultural modifications (road, railroad tracks, power lines, structures) the area provides a strong visual experience.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	(3)	1	common
2	Vegetation	5	3 (2)	1	slight diversity
3	Water	5	3 (1)	0	not prominent
4	Color	5	3 (2)	1	subtle
5	Influence	(5)	3	0	spectacular
6	Scarcity	6	2	(1)	common
7	Cultural Modification	(2)	0	-4	little

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

047 B

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 16 = _____
A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Eagle
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 047 *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # 3 Frame # 1.2
 Scenic Quality Rating 16 - B
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 27, 1978

Evaluator(s) ER, PG, MR

Time of Day 4:30

Weather clear

Coffee Pot

Landscape Character:

Form	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Line	<u>undulating, rounded,</u> <u>pyramidal</u>	<u>massed conifers, spotty pinyon-</u> <u>juniper, intermittent sagebrush,</u> <u>continuous pasture</u>	
Color	<u>diagonal, rolling</u>	<u>diagonal, intermittent, broken,</u> <u>angular</u>	
Texture	<u>tans, grays</u>	<u>evergreen, gray-greens, seasonal</u> <u>greens/golds</u>	
	<u>smooth</u>	<u>bushy, bristly, smooth pastures</u>	

General Narrative: High, steep hillsides with many exposed outcrop areas. The vegetation is
dominated by pinyon-juniper with interspersed oak brush, sagebrush and firs in mesic drainages.
Colors are muted but the influence of high mountain vistas and spectacular erosional landforms
along the nearby Colorado River significantly enhance the scenic quality of the area.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	(4) 3	1	interesting erosional forms
2	Vegetation	5	(3)	1	
3	Water	5	(3)	0	scenic
4	Color	5	3 (2)	1	muted
5	Influence	5	3 (1)	0	
6	Scarcity	6	2	(1)	common
7	Cultural Modification	2	(1) 0	-4	

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

048 B

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 15 = 
A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Eagle
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 048 *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # 2 Frame # 30, 31, 32
 Scenic Quality Rating 15 - B
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 27, 1978

Evaluator(s) EB, PG, MR

Time of Day 2:30

Weather sunny

Sweetwater

Landscape Character:

Form	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Line	valley bottom bounded by rounded hills and cliffs	scattered pinyon-juniper, banded aspen, tufted oak and sage, continuous grasses	cubical, rectilinear
Color	horizontal, diagonal, vertical	diagonal aspen, broken, horizontal	angular
Texture	tan, gray, brown	evergreen, gray-green sage, seasonal greens/golds	bright metallic, earth tones
	smooth	brushy, bristly, feathery	

General Narrative: Steep walled, enclosed river bottom characterized by a number of sculpted, erosional landforms which create significant visual interest in the rating unit. Strong horizontal banding is apparent in the strata which are visible along many of the sideslopes. The valley widens in spots and here pasturelands are in evidence. Pinyon and juniper dominate the hillsides with aspen present on the higher slopes and in the drainages. Sage is dominant in the drier areas while willows and cottonwoods are associated with the creek running through the area.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	(4) 3	1	mountainous
2	Vegetation	5	(3)	1	
3	Water	5	3 (2)	0	
4	Color	5	(4) 3	1	
5	Influence	5	(3)	0	
6	Scarcity	6	(2)	1	
7	Cultural Modification	(2)	0	-4	

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

049

A

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 20 = _____
 A, B, or C

General Narrative: This area was viewed from the air. It is a moderately sloping mountainside, free of any form of significant cultural modification and vegetated with a banded, dense cover of aspen and mixed alpine conifers. Noteworthy water features within the unit include Willow Lake, Willow Creek, and Poison Creek.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	(3)	1	not spectacular but
2	Vegetation	5	(3)	1	diverse interesting
3	Water	5	(4) 3	0	structurally dominant
4	Color	5	(3)	1	muted
5	Influence	5	3 (1)	0	minimal
6	Scarcity	6	(2)	1	
7	Cultural Modification	2	(1) 0	-4	favorable

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33
 Class B 12-18
 Class C 11 or Less
 SGRU Final Rating
 ↓ ↓
050 B
 A, B, or C

Subtotal + + = Total 17 =

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Eagle
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 050 *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # 2 Frame # 12, 13, 28, 29
 Scenic Quality Rating 17 - B
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 27, 1978

Evaluator(s) EB, PG, MR

Time of Day 2:00

Weather clear

Colorado River

Landscape Character:

Form	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Line	flat, wide valley bottom, rounded incised hillsides	uniform and continuous pasture, massed sagebrush	cubical
Color	horizontal valley bottom, vertical walls, curvilinear ridgetops	horizontal, curvilinear	rectilinear
Texture	grays and browns	grayish-green sage, seasonal pastures, willow, cottonwood, evergreens	natural earth tones
	coarse to fine	smooth, brushy, bushy, tufted	scattered

General Narrative: Flat, wide valley bottom bounded by steeply rising rounded hillsides. Pasture-
land dominates the valley floor with intermixed masses of sage and herbaceous species predominating
in unmanaged areas. The west-facing slopes are relatively barren, eroded, and incised with inter-
mittent pinyon-juniper cover present along the ridgetops. Juniper and sage dominate the east-
-facing slopes and willow and cottonwood are common along the riverbed. The color in the area is
subtle and somewhat muted but the influence of the local agrarian activity adds favorably to
the area's overall scenic quality.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	(4) 3	1	pyramidal
2	Vegetation	5	(4) 3	1	diverse
3	Water	5	3	(0)	
4	Color	5	(3)	1	good contrasts
5	Influence	5	(4) 3	0	strong
6	Scarcity	6	(2)	1	
7	Cultural Modification	(2)	0	-4	none

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

↓

051

↓

A

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 19 =

A, B, or C

District Grand Junction ;
 Planning Unit Eagle
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 051 *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # 3 Frame # 15
 Scenic Quality Rating 19 - A
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 28, 1978
 Evaluator(s) EG, PG, MR

Time of Day 3:30
 Weather sunny

Landscape Character:

Castle Peak

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	<u>gently sloping mountain</u>	<u>banded horizontally for most communities, some diagonal banding in drainages</u>	<u>none</u>
Line	<u>horizontal, curvilinear, diagonal</u>	<u>horizontal and uniform</u>	
Color	<u>dark</u>	<u>seasonal variation of aspen, gray-green sage and oak, evergreen</u>	
Texture	<u>smooth and jagged</u>	<u>brushy, bushy, clumped, tufted</u>	

General Narrative: A gently sloping mountainside ranging in elevation from 7000 to 9000 feet. Prominent, very jagged rock outcrops are visible along the slopes of Castle Peak. The vegetation along the mountainside changes with the altitude. Sage predominates on the lower slopes grading into piñon-juniper and oak brush, and ultimately into aspen and fir at high elevations. Panoramas of surrounding mountains add greatly to the overall scenic quality of the rating unit.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation	Scenic Quality Classification	
1	Landform	5	(4) 3	1	mixed erosional patterns	Class A	19-33
2	Vegetation	5	(3)	1	altitudinal variation	Class B	12-18
3	Water	5	3 (1)	0	not predominant	Class C	11 or Less
4	Color	5	(3)	1	seasonally interesting	SQRU	Final Rating
5	Influence	5	(4) 3	0	Sawatch Mountains	↓	↓
6	Scarcity	6	(2)	1	distinctive	052	A
7	Cultural Modification	(2)	0	-4	none		

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 19 = _____
 A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Eagle
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 052 *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # 4 Frame # 1, 2
 Scenic Quality Rating 19 - A
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 29, 1978
 Evaluator(s) FB, PG, MR

Time of Day 11:30
 Weather clear

Landscape Character:

Alkali Creek

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	<u>gently to moderately sloping</u> <u>basin; rounded, bowl-like;</u> <u>cupped</u>	<u>massed, patchy, banded</u>	<u>scattered cubical</u> <u>residences and</u> <u>assorted buildings</u>
Line	<u>curvilinear, irregular, broken</u>	<u>irregular, broken</u>	<u>hard, angular</u>
Color	<u>grays, tans</u>	<u>evergreens, gray-green sage,</u> <u>rusty willow, seasonal greens/</u> <u>golfs</u>	<u>shiny, bright</u> <u>metallic,</u> <u>wood tones</u>
Texture	<u>smoothly dissected coarse</u> <u>outcrops</u>	<u>coarse, brushy</u>	

General Narrative: A large rolling basin which has been strongly eroded and now contains a number of erosional landforms including low, benched terraces, truncated mesas, hogback ridges, rounded conical hills, and sloping mountainsides. Banded sedimentary rock outcrops are prominent along many of the sideslopes. High sloping mountain peaks define the outermost extremes of the unit. The vegetation in the basin grades from an intermixed juniper-sage-grassland community at the lower elevations to an oak-brush area at the middle elevations and ultimately to a community of aspens and mixed conifers at the high elevations. A scattered riparian association of willows and cottonwoods follows the watercourses. Vistas of the Sawatch Range add to the already strong scenic quality of the unit.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3 (2)	1	river valley
2	Vegetation	5	3 (2)	1	
3	Water	5	(3)	0	Piney River
4	Color	5	(3)	1	seasonally interesting
5	Influence	5	(3)	0	Piney Ridge
6	Scarcity	6	2	(1)	common
7	Cultural Modification	(2)	0	-4	none

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU

Final Rating

053

B

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 16 = _____
 A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Eagle
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 053 *
 *Name or No. 3 29
 Film: Roll # 5 Frame # 10
 Scenic Quality Rating 16 - B
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 29, 1978

Evaluator(s) EB, PG, MR

Time of Day 11:00

Weather clear

Piney River

Landscape Character:

Form	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
	steeply sloping "V"-shaped valley	patchy, curvilinear following drainages	cubical, ranch houses
Line	strongly diagonal	undulating, broken	angular
Color	covered	green, seasonal deciduous, tan-green pasture	bright, metallic
Texture	rough	brushy, fine, feathery willow, coarse	scattered

General Narrative: A deep river valley bisected by Piney River. Sagebrush, pinyon and juniper dominate the lower slopes while oakbrush covers the middle elevation slopes and aspen groves follow the higher elevation drainage courses. Cottonwood and willow parallel Piney River. Views of Piney Ridge increase the visual interest in the unit as to vistas of nearby peaks.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3 (2)	1	common to the area
2	Vegetation	5	3 (2)	1	
3	Water	5	3	(0)	
4	Color	5	3 (2)	1	subtle
5	Influence	5	(3)	0	peaks
6	Scarcity	6	2	(1)	common
7	Cultural Modification	(2)	0	-4	none

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

054

B

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 12 =

A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Eagle
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 054 *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # 3 Frame # 34
 Scenic Quality Rating 12 - B
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 29, 1978

Evaluator(s) EB, MR, PG

Time of Day _____

Weather clear

Cabin Gulch

Landscape Character:

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	<u>rounded, sloping</u>	<u>massed, banded</u>	<u>none</u>
Line	<u>rolling, undulating</u>	<u>curvilinear, angular conifers</u>	
Color	<u>pink</u>	<u>evergreen, gray-green</u>	
Texture	<u>smooth, dissected</u>	<u>coarse, bristly, brushy sage</u>	

General Narrative: Deeply eroded slopes above the Colorado River. Vegetation on lower slopes is dominated by intermixed pinyon-juniper and sage brush. Oak brush prevails on middle slopes while firs are prevalent on the crests. Flat Tops Wilderness Area enhances the scenic quality of this unit.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	(4) 3	1	alpine peaks
2	Vegetation	5	(3)	1	
3	Water	5	3 (2)	0	not predominant
4	Color	5	3 (2)	1	
5	Influence	5	(3)	0	King & Sugarloaf Mtns.
6	Scarcity	6	2	(1)	common
7	Cultural Modification	(2)	0	-4	

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

055

B

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 17 = A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Eagle
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 055 *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # 2 Frame # 19
 Scenic Quality Rating 17 - B
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 27, 1978
 Evaluator(s) EB, PG, MR

Time of Day 11:00
 Weather clear

Landscape Character:

Black Mountain

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	round to jagged peaks, incised drainages	massed pinyon-juniper and sage, bands of aspen, stringers of conifers and fir	very sparse, cubical buildings
Line	curvilinear, jagged, broken, irregular	rounded, diagonals, irregular	
Color	covered	evergreen, seasonal aspen, gray sage	
Texture	smooth, rough	brushy, bushy, clumpy, tufted sage	

General Narrative: Rounded to jagged peaks ranging from 7,000 to 10,000 feet. Spruce-fir dominates the high ridges grading into aspen. Pinyon-juniper predominate on lower slopes with sagebrush on the more xeric slopes. Stringers of pinyon-juniper are found in drainages of the lower slopes. Game pasture is found on valley bottoms. Cultural modifications do not detract from the scenery. Sugarloaf and King Mountains slightly add to the visual quality of this site. Several interesting buttes and low conical hills are present along lower slopes along with areas of exposed vertically oriented rock strata in faulted areas.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	(5)	3	1	differential erosion and exposed strata
2	Vegetation	5	(3)	1	
3	Water	(5)	3	0	dominant
4	Color	(5)	3	1	rich variation
5	Influence	5	3	(0)	
6	Scarcity	6	(4) 2	1	unique
7	Cultural Modification	2	0 (-2)	-4	railroad tracks, power lines

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

056 A

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 20 = _____

A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Eagle
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 056 *
 *Name or No. 14, 15, 16, 23,
 Film: Roll # 2 Frame # 24, 25, 26, 27
 Scenic Quality Rating 20 - A
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 27, 1978
 Evaluator(s) EB, PG, MR
 Time of Day 12:00
 Weather clear

Colorado River North

Landscape Character:

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	river valley bounded by hills and columnar, blocky cliffs	uniform sage, clumped fir, scattered pinyon-juniper, concentrations of willow	transmission lines, town of Derby
Line	horizontal, curvilinear, diagonal, vertical	linear willows, curvilinear- rounded sage and pinyon-juniper, angular firs	
Color	red, green, pink, tan	green-evergreen, gray sage, green, yellow, red willow	
Texture	coarse rock outcrops, smooth slopes	tufted sage, bushy, brushy conifers, feathery willows	

General Narrative: River bottom which ranges from deeply incised steep and narrow canyons to broad and sloping, rounded valleys. Exposed, vertically oriented bands of rock strata are present along some ridgetops. Pinyon-juniper communities exist along both the north and southfacing slopes intermixed with masses of sagebrush. Scattered firs occur along the mesic drainages and willows and cottonwoods are found along the river's banks. A diversity of patterns exist in the river ranging from still pools to heavily riffled areas with rapidly flowing white water. The rich mix of exposed, multi-colored rock strata, diverse vegetative communities and the dominating presence of the Colorado River give this unit a strong scenic quality despite the existence of several cultural modifications (power lines, road cuts, dwellings).

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	(3)	1	mesa
2	Vegetation	5	(4) 3	1	considerable variety
3	Water	5	3 (2)	0	
4	Color	5	(3)	1	good blend
5	Influence	5	(4) 3	0	alpine ridgeline
6	Scarcity	6	(3) 2	1	
7	Cultural Modification	(2)	0	-4	positive

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

↓ 057 ↓ A

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 21 =

↑
A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Eagle
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 057 *
 *Name or No. 2 17,18,19,20,21,22
 Film: Roll # 5 Frame # 5
 Scenic Quality Rating 21 - A
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 27, 1978

Evaluator(s) EB, PG, MR

Time of Day 10:00

Weather clear

Derby Mesa

Landscape Character:

Form	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Line	flat, undulating mesa, deeply incised drainages	rounded, massed, banded along drainages	cupical residences and associated ranch buildings
Color	curvilinear, rolling	linear on drainages, flowing, rounded	hard, angular
Texture	dark brown soils and scattered gray rock outcrops	gray-green sage, tan-green pastures, seasonally varying cottonwoods, green spruce, fir, pine	
	smooth and dissected	smooth grasses, bushy sage, bristly conifers	scattered

General Narrative: An undulating mesa ranging from 7,000 to 9,500 feet. The area has a diversity of plant communities ranging from spruce-fir to sagebrush and pinyon-juniper. Patches of aspen are on the more mesic slopes while pinyon-juniper dominate the more xeric areas. Sagebrush is found on the lower northfacing slopes. Tame pasture predominates on valley floors and flat mesas. Several small creeks bisect the area and support cottonwoods and willows. Several dirt roads cross the area, but do not detract from the scenic quality. Agrarian activities and the influence of Blue Hill, Black Mountain and Sugarloaf Mountain enhance this area's visual strength.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3 (2)	1	rounded mountains, common
2	Vegetation	5	3 (2)	1	not diverse
3	Water	5	3 (2)	0	not dominant
4	Color	5	3 (2)	1	muted
5	Influence	5	(3)	0	Red & White Mtns.
6	Scarcity	6	2	(1)	common
7	Cultural Modification	(2)	0	-4	none

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

↓ ↓
058 B

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 14 = [↑]
 A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Eagle
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 058 *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # 3 Frame # 31, 32, 33
 Scenic Quality Rating 14 - B
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 29, 1978

Evaluator(s) EB, MR, PG

Time of Day 9:45

Weather clear

Rock Creek

Landscape Character:

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	<u>rounded, sloping</u>	<u>massed, banded</u>	<u>linear fences and telephone lines</u>
Line	<u>rolling, undulating</u>	<u>curvilinear, angular</u>	
Color	<u>covered</u>	<u>evergreen, gray-green, seasonal golds/greens</u>	
Texture	<u>smooth, dissected</u>	<u>coarse, bristly evergreens, fine textured aspen, brushy sage</u>	

General Narrative: This rolling creek valley is deeply incised by drainages and contains a number of low, rolling hillsides and a long, low, flat bench along Rock Creek. Sage and grasses dominate the lower slopes while pinyon-juniper communities are prevalent at the upper elevations. At the upper end of Red Dirt Creek aspen and mixed conifers are dominant. Pastureland is present along the benched area paralleling Rock Creek. A vista of Red and White Mountain strengthens the scenic quality of the unit.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	(3)	1	sloping mesa, mountain tops
2	Vegetation	5	3 (2)	1	little diversity
3	Water	5	3	(0)	
4	Color	5	3 (2)	1	subtle
5	Influence	5	3	(0)	enclosed
6	Scarcity	6	2	(1)	common
7	Cultural Modification	2	(1) 0	-4	ranch

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

059

C

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 9 =

A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Eagle
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 059 *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # 3 Frame # 28
 Scenic Quality Rating 9 - C
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 29, 1973
 Evaluator(s) ED, PG, MR
 Time of Day 10:45
 Weather clear

Congor Mesa

Landscape Character:

Form	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Line	rounded, sloping, undulating	banded, irregular	cubical ranch buildings
Color	rolling, diagonal	diagonal	hard, angular
Texture	tan	evergreen, gray-green, seasonal deciduous	bright, natural earth tones, shiny metallic
	smooth with rough outcroppings	brushy, coarse	scattered

General Narrative: Gently sloping hillside bisected by several drainages. Hillsides bordering the low drainages are dominated by sage and pinyon-juniper. The lower slopes are dominated by sage and scattered pinyon-juniper. Oak brush dominates the middle slopes with fir and small patches of aspen comprising the vegetation of the crests and upper slopes. No adjacent scenery influences this site.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	(3)	1	steep walled valley
2	Vegetation	5	3 (2)	1	
3	Water	5	(3)	0	prominent
4	Color	5	3 (2)	1	muted
5	Influence	5	3	(0)	
6	Scarcity	6	2	(1)	common
7	Cultural Modification	2	(1) 0	-4	

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

↓

060

↓

B

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 12 =

A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Eagle
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 060 *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # 5 Frame # 7, 8
 Scenic Quality Rating 12 - B
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date November 2, 1978

Evaluator(s) EB, PG

Time of Day 9:45 a.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character:

Egeria Creek

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	<u>V-shaped valley</u>	<u>patchy</u>	
Line	<u>diagonal, horizontal</u>	<u>irregular, broken</u>	
Color	<u>light brown</u>	<u>evergreens and grayish-green</u>	
		<u>sage</u>	
Texture	<u>smooth</u>	<u>brushy</u>	

General Narrative: This unit is characterized by a narrow steep-walled valley bisected by Egeria Creek. The valley's sideslopes are deeply incised by drainages and groundcover in the area is sparse, composed primarily of scattered pinyon-juniper associations, sagebrush and mixed herbaceous species. Large portions of the unit are barren. Intrusions in the area include tracks of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad as well as dirt roads and jeep trails, but their overall impact on the scenic quality of this landscape is minimal. The visual interest of the rating unit stems primarily from the steepness of the valley walls and the presence of Egeria Creek.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

	High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1 Landform	5	(3)	1	rounded mountainsides
2 Vegetation	5	3 (2)	1	low diversity
3 Water	5	3	(0)	
4 Color	5	(3)	1	seasonally rich
5 Influence	5	(4) 3	0	Flattop Wilderness
6 Scarcity	6	(2)	1	no
7 Cultural Modification	(2)	0	-4	none

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

061 8

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 16 = A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Eagle
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 061 *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # 3 Frame # 30
 Scenic Quality Rating 16 - B
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 29, 1978
 Evaluator(s) FR, PG, MR

Time of Day 9:30
 Weather clear

Landscape Character:

King Creek

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	rolling, undulating, rounded	banded and massed	none
Line	curvilinear	curvilinear, diagonal	
Color	covered	green, seasonal, deciduous	
Texture	smooth	coarse conifer, fine aspen	

General Narrative: Rounded mountain slopes with a continuous vegetative cover ranging from spruce-fir associations and aspen groves at the higher elevations and sage-grassland communities along the lower slopes. A view of the Flattop Wilderness Area enhances the overall visual experience in the unit.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3 (2)	1	valley
2	Vegetation	5	(3)	1	
3	Water	5	3 (2)	0	
4	Color	5	(3)	1	
5	Influence	5	(4) 3	0	Sawatch Mtns.
6	Scarcity	6	(2)	1	
7	Cultural Modification	2	(0)	-4	residences

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating

↓ ↓
062 B

Subtotal _____ + _____ + _____ = Total 16 = _____
A, B, or C

District Grand Junction
 Planning Unit Fagle
 Scenic Quality Rating Unit 062 *
 *Name or No.
 Film: Roll # 4 Frame # 6
 Scenic Quality Rating 16 - B
 (see reverse side for rating scores)

Date October 29, 1978

Evaluator(s) EP, PG, MR

Time of Day 1:30

Weather clear

East Lake Creek

Landscape Character:

	1. Feature: Landform/Water	2. Feature: Vegetation	3. Feature: Structure (only central character)
Form	rounded	banded aspen, massed conifers	cupical residences, geometric
Line	rolling, undulating, diagonal	diagonal, curvilinear	angular, horizontal, vertical, diagonal
Color	grays and tans	evergreen, seasonal green/gold, gray-green sage	wood tones
Texture	smoothly, eroded, rough outcrops	coarse conifers, fine aspen, brushy sage, smooth pasture	scattered

General Narrative: Rounded valleys bounded by low rolling hills. Aspen is found on ridgetops and in mesic drainages. Communities grade from oak brush to sagebrush as elevation decreases. Pastures are found in many spots along the valley floor and East Lake Creek supports a riparian community of aspen, cottonwood and willow. Residential development in the valley floor detracts from the scenic quality but Sawatch Range enhances the visual experience.



1. Name or Type of Cultural Modification GRAVEL PIT 009
2. Legal Description and/or U. T. M. Coordinates _____
3. Unit Resource Analysis III- Data:

1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
					0	3	1

4	5	5	5	6	7	8
1	0	0	9	M	E	L

1. District
2. Planning Unit
3. Scenic Quality Rating Unit
4. Type
5. Number
6. Feature Contrast Score
7. Potential for Rehabilitation
8. Potential for Success

FLM: Roll # 3 Frame # 5

Time of day 4 p.m. Weather SUNNY

Evaluator PG

Type

- (4) 1 - land and/or water
2 - vegetation
3 - structure

Feature Contrast Score

- (6) L - Indicates the contrast can be seen, but does not attract attention.
M - The contrast begins to dominate.
H - Demand attention, will not be overlooked.

Rehabilitation Potential

- (7) M - modification
E - elimination

Potential for Success

- (8) H - Fairly certain contrast can be satisfactorily reduced to meet low contrast.
M - Difficult to accurately evaluate success, but chances look promising to meet low contrast.
L - Probability is low that a change will be made, or success would be limited to meet low contrast.

4. Effect on Scenic Quality (Describe how cultural modification enhances or detracts from scenic quality as is reflected in its rating in key factor chart (Illustration 4).
Mining operations have disrupted the landform and vegetation in the area.
As long as mining operations continue, the probability is low that any
improvements can be made. Once the extractive operations cease, however,
it is fairly certain that the land can be rehabilitated through re-contouring
and revegetation of the land.

FIELD FORM FOR MODIFICATION INVENTORY
AND FEATURE CONTRAST SCORE



1. Name or Type of Cultural Modification Eagle Lumber Mill 011

2. Legal Description and/or U. T. M. Coordinates _____

3. Unit Resource Analysis III Data:

1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
					0	3	4

4	5	5	5	6	7	8
3	0	1	1	M	M	L

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. District | 6. Feature Contrast |
| 2. Planning Unit | Score |
| 3. Scenic Quality | 7. Potential for |
| Rating Unit | Rehabilitation |
| 4. Type | 8. Potential for |
| 5. Number | Success |

FILM: Roll # _____ Frame # no picture
 Time of day 8:30 Weather clear
 Evaluator EB

Type

- (4) 1 - land and/or water
 2 - vegetation
 3 - structure

Feature Contrast Score

- (6) L - Indicates the contrast can be seen,
 but does not attract attention.
 M - The contrast begins to dominate.
 H - Demand attention, will not be overlooked.

Rehabilitation Potential

- (7) M - modification
 E - elimination

Potential for Success

- (8) H - Fairly certain contrast can be satisfactorily reduced to meet low contrast.
 M - Difficult to accurately evaluate success, but chances look promising to meet low contrast.
 L - Probability is low that a change will be made, or success would be limited to meet low contrast.

4. Effect on Scenic Quality (Describe how cultural modification enhances or detracts from scenic quality as is reflected in its rating in key factor chart (Illustration 4).
Road cuts and stacked lumber along with ugly structures are located above the main valley floor and are obvious visual distractions.

FIELD FORM FOR MODIFICATION INVENTORY AND FEATURE CONTRAST SCORE



1. Name or Type of Cultural Modification Trailer Park 012

2. Legal Description and/or U. T. M. Coordinates _____

3. Unit Resource Analysis III Data:

1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
					0	3	9

4	5	5	5	6	7	8	
3	0	1	2	H	E	H	

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. District | 6. Feature Contrast |
| 2. Planning Unit | Score |
| 3. Scenic Quality | 7. Potential for |
| Rating Unit | Rehabilitation |
| 4. Type | 8. Potential for |
| 5. Number | Success |

FILM: Roll # 3 Frame # 26Time of day 12:30 Weather clear

Evaluator _____ PG _____

Type

- (4) 1 - land and/or water
 2 - vegetation
 3 - structure

Feature Contrast Score

- (6) L - Indicates the contrast can be seen,
 but does not attract attention.
 M - The contrast begins to dominate.
 H - Demand attention, will not be overlooked.

Rehabilitation Potential

- (7) M - modification
 E - elimination

Potential for Success

- (8) H - Fairly certain contrast can be satisfactorily reduced to meet low contrast.
 M - Difficult to accurately evaluate success, but chances look promising to meet low contrast.
 L - Probability is low that a change will be made, or success would be limited to meet low contrast.

4. Effect on Scenic Quality (Describe how cultural modification enhances or detracts from scenic quality as is reflected in its rating in key factor chart (Illustration 4).
Bright metallic colors and hard rectilinear lines create a strong visual
intrusion. Elimination of the trailer park should be pursued.

FIELD FORM FOR MODIFICATION INVENTORY
 AND FEATURE CONTRAST SCORE



1. Name or Type of Cultural Modification Gravel Pit 013

2. Legal Description and/or U. T. M. Coordinates _____

3. Unit Resource Analysis III Data:

1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
					0	3	9

4	5	5	5	6	7	8	
3	0	1	3	L	M	L	

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. District | 6. Feature Contrast |
| 2. Planning Unit | Score |
| 3. Scenic Quality | 7. Potential for |
| Rating Unit | Rehabilitation |
| 4. Type | 8. Potential for |
| 5. Number | Success |

FILM: Roll # 3 Frame # 24
 Time of day _____ Weather _____
 Evaluator PG

Type

- (4) 1 - land and/or water
 2 - vegetation
 3 - structure

Feature Contrast Score

- (6) L - Indicates the contrast can be seen,
 but does not attract attention.
 M - The contrast begins to dominate.
 H - Demand attention, will not be overlooked.

Rehabilitation Potential

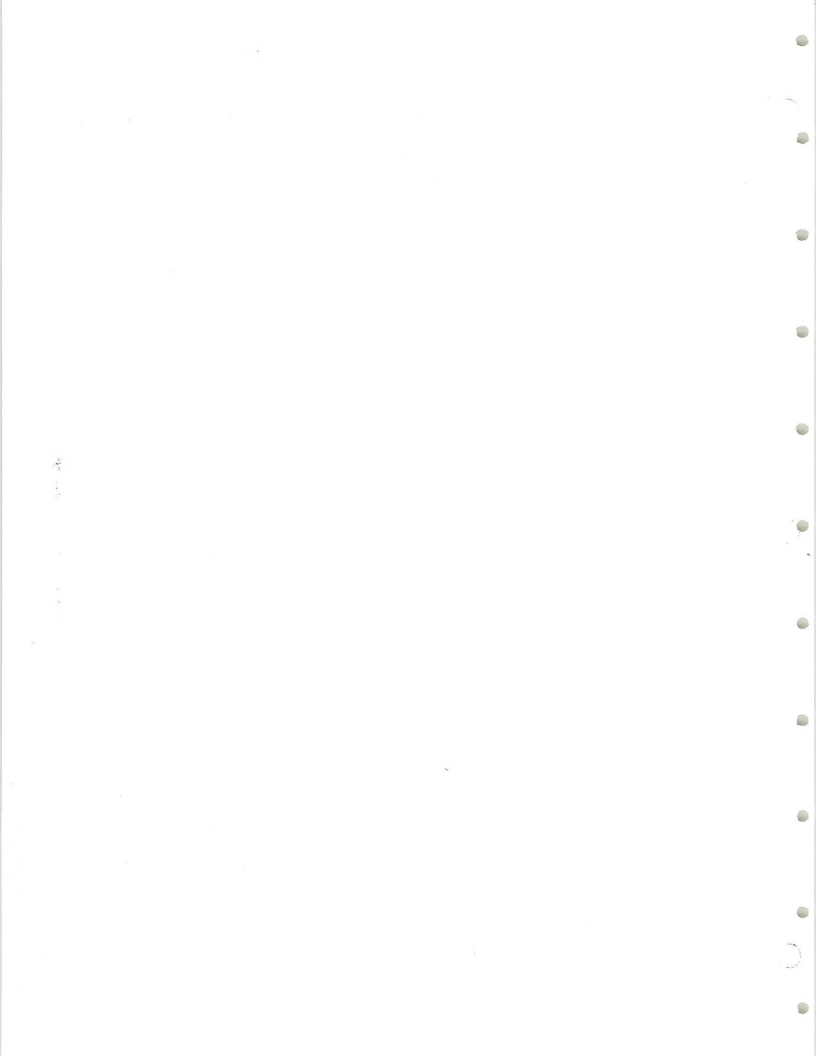
- (7) M - modification
 E - elimination

Potential for Success

- (8) H - Fairly certain contrast can be satisfactorily reduced to meet low contrast.
 M - Difficult to accurately evaluate success, but chances look promising to meet low contrast.
 L - Probability is low that a change will be made, or success would be limited to meet low contrast.

4. Effect on Scenic Quality (Describe how cultural modification enhances or detracts from scenic quality as is reflected in its rating in key factor chart (Illustration 4).
Metallic structures and strong vertical lines create visual contrast and
detract from scenic quality.

FIELD FORM FOR MODIFICATION INVENTORY
 AND FEATURE CONTRAST SCORE



1. Name or Type of Cultural Modification Hillside Cut Along Railroad Tracks 014

2. Legal Description and/or U. T. M. Coordinates _____

3. Unit Resource Analysis III Data:

1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
					0	5	6

4	5	5	5	6	7	8
1	0	1	4	M	M	L

1. District
2. Planning Unit
3. Scenic Quality Rating Unit
4. Type
5. Number
6. Feature Contrast Score
7. Potential for Rehabilitation
8. Potential for Success

FILM: Roll # 2 Frame # 26
Time of day 1:00 Weather clear
Evaluator PG

Type

- (4) 1 - land and/or water
2 - vegetation
3 - structure

Feature Contrast Score

- (6) L - Indicates the contrast can be seen, but does not attract attention.
M - The contrast begins to dominate.
H - Demand attention, will not be overlooked.

Rehabilitation Potential

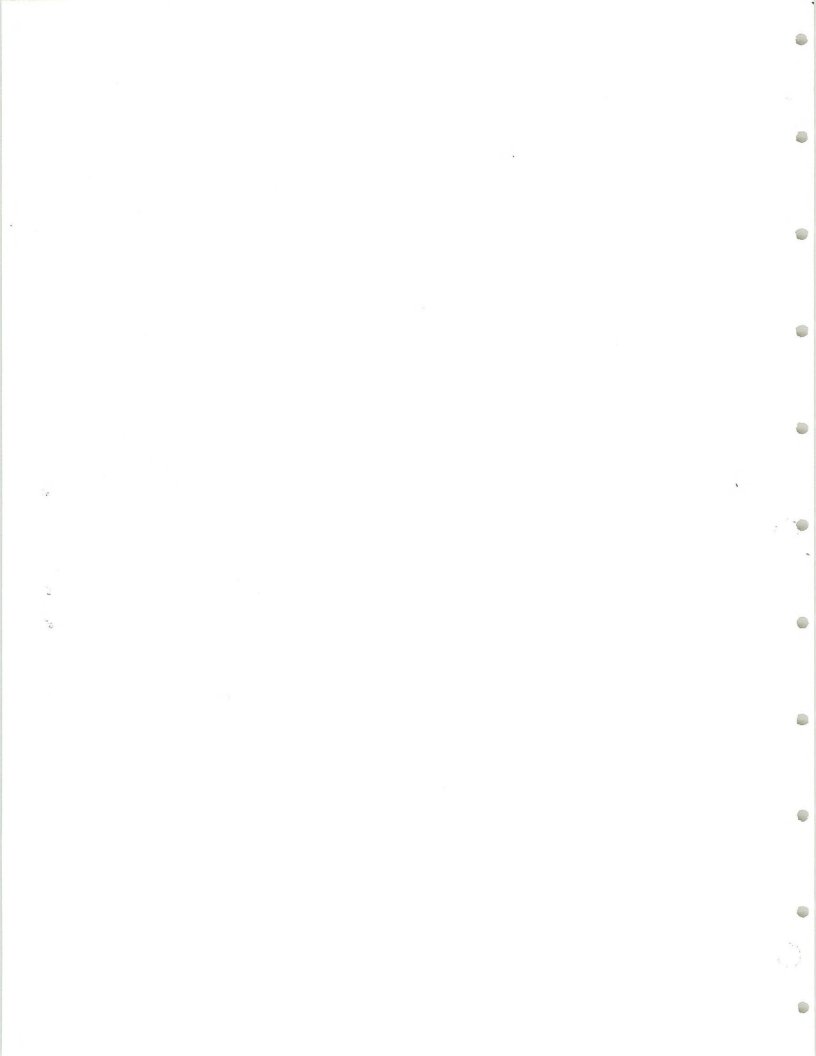
- (7) M - modification
E - elimination

Potential for Success

- (8) H - Fairly certain contrast can be satisfactorily reduced to meet low contrast.
M - Difficult to accurately evaluate success, but chances look promising to meet low contrast.
L - Probability is low that a change will be made, or success would be limited to meet low contrast.

4. Effect on Scenic Quality (Describe how cultural modification enhances or detracts from scenic quality as is reflected in its rating in key factor chart (Illustration 4).
Vegetation has been removed and irregular rock outcrops have been eliminated. Adjacency to dense vegetation makes it highly visible. Due to the steepness of the cut,
the odds for successful revegetation are slim.

FIELD FORM FOR MODIFICATION INVENTORY
AND FEATURE CONTRAST SCORE



VISUAL SENSITIVITY - USER ATTITUDES

OVERVIEW

A visual sensitivity workshop was held at the McDonald Building in Eagle, Colorado at 7:00 P.M. on November 14. Of the 18 invited representatives, 11 attended and participated. A list of those invited and/or attending is shown in Table 2.

Mr. Al Wright, Area Manager, opened the workshop with an overview of the planning effort now in progress by the Area Office and the relationship of this workshop to that effort. The remainder of the workshop was conducted by Wirth Associates.

All of the eleven workshop data sheets submitted were considered valid and used in the analyses.

Of the 26 rating units, 5 rated high, 21 rated moderate and none rated low after analysis and tabulation of the workshop results.

The highs were for West Vail (#2), Red Canyon (#8), Piney River Basin (#10), Glenwood Canyon (#15) and the Colorado River Valley (#19). With the exception of West Vail, all are scenic canyons or valleys in which water plays an important or dominant role. All areas rating high are well known locally and with the exception of the Piney River occur along major traveled routes.

All other areas rated moderate and could very generally be typified as either intermittently developed travel corridors or back country areas of variable scenic quality but generally of a rolling, hilly character.

TABLE 8

INDIVIDUALS CONTACTED AND/OR ATTENDING THE EAGLE WORKSHOP

Orris Albertson
Rancher
(attended)

John Bare
Public Service Company
of Colorado
(attended)

Harold Bellum
Mayor of Minturn
(did not attend)

Eldon Bindley
Mayor of Gypsum
(did not attend)

Douglas Bowman
Mid-Continent Coal &
Coke Company
(absentee participant)

Larry Brenway
A.P.E.S.
(did not attend)

Walt Fox
Holy Cross Four Wheelers
(did not attend)

Bert Gage
7W Guest Ranch
(did not attend)

Dave Grounds
Colorado Division of Highways
(attended)

Leonard Horn
Cattlemen's Associations
(attended)

Dean Kerkling
Vail Associates
(attended)

Terrell Knight
Eagle County Planning
(attended)

Ernie Nunn
U.S. Forest Service
(attended)

Don Price
Eagle County Planning
(attended)

Rodney Slifer
Mayor of Vail
(did not attend)

Marvin Smith
Colorado Division of Wildlife
(attended)

K. D. Thompson
Mayor of Eagle
(did not attend)

Larry Warren
U.S. Forest Service
(attended, did not participate)

Cheryl Wehmanen
C.F. & I. Steel Corporation
(attended)

Dan Williams
Eagle County Commissioner
(did not attend)

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT EDGE

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #1	P	1
Minturn	HP	3
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	MP	3
	LP	3
	R	

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
M	5 ^H	H ⁻	M	M	M ⁻	L ⁺
4	2	4	3	3	-	2
		3	3		5	3
6	3	3	4	4	5	5
		3	4	3		

Final Rating: MODERATE ^{M⁺}

Rationale: Desired Management Class is highly divergent but could be interpreted to balance out at a moderate. Reaction to change is split from high (for inter-impoundments and change from roads, etc.) to low (for changes from structures). All other ratings were moderate resulting in an overall moderate rating. Universal responses are: the moderate reaction to running in this narrow, exposed valley which receives heavy travel and is somewhat dominated by incompatible land uses & the high reaction to roads, etc. in an area already dominated by such.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ☒ = Moderate Ratings; ☒ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT **EAGLE**

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #2	P	1
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HP	3
	MP	3
	LP	3
	R	

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*						
LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
8	5 4	5	5	4	1	2
2	1	2	3	4	4	2
3	3	2	4	5	6	

Final Rating: **HIGH**

Rationale: Desired Mgmt. Class is highly split but could be interpreted as resolving to a moderate. Reaction to most types of landscape modification are high as would be expected in this tourist/resort dominated area. The surprises are that the Desired Mgmt Class ratings don't more strongly reflect the high level of protection such an area would need and that the reaction to transmission lines, etc. is not higher.

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Rel. live magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT EAGLE

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #3	P	1
Avon Valley Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HP	2
	MP	6
	LP	1
	R	

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
6	4	1	2	2	2	3
4	5	6	5	4	3	
4	3	3	3	5	4	4
				3		

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: A moderate rating for Desired Mgmt. Class corresponds well with the overall moderate ratings for reaction to landscape modifications. The only exception is change from mining which rated high.

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT **EAGLE**

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: # 4	P	1
Gulch	HP	1
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	MP	4
	LP	2
	R	

LANDSCAPE VALUES
LOW MED. HIGH

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
4	3 4	1	1	2	1	1
3	4	4	2	4	4	4
3	4	3	5	4	3	3
1	4	3	2	2	3	3

Final Rating: **MODERATE**

Rationale: Desired Mgmt. Class appears moderate while ratings on change are generally moderate as well. Reaction to mining is expectedly high while vegetation modifications are realistically low.

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT: EDGE

Rating Units

Desired
Mgmt. Class

Workshop Rating-# 5
Unit:

Ballyache Ridge

Scenic Quality
Rating Unit(s):

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

P	1
HP	1
MP	4
LP	2
R	

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: Ratings across the board are uniformly moderate with
the exception of a low adverse reaction designated for residential development.

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
1 ^M	1 ^M	1 ^M	1 ^M	1 ^M	1 ^M	1 ^L
2	3	1	-	1	-	1
		4	4		4	3
5	2	3	4	5	4	4
1				2		

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT EAGLE

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit:	P	1
Horse Mtn. Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HP	-
	MP	4
	LP	2
	R	-

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
M	M	M	M	M	M	M
3	1 5	1	-	1	1	1
		4	5		3	3
3	1	2	2	5	3	3
1				1		

Final Rating: MODERATE ^M

Rationale: Ratings are uniformly moderate across the board.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ☒ = Moderate Ratings; ☒ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT EAGLE

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #7	P	1
Eagle Valley Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HP	—
	MP	4
	LP	4
	R	

LANDSCAPE VALUES
LOW MED. HIGH

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
M	L	L	L	L	L	L
3	2	1	1	1	1	1
		3	3		2	3
5	4	5	5	3	5	5
1				5		

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: An overall moderate rating was given because individuals judged most landscape rated the area moderate. The area is highly in the public eye, contains a large percentage of BLM land and is likely to receive numerous proposals for landscape modification.

* = High Ratings; = Moderate Ratings; = Low Ratings
 ** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.
 *** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT EAGLE

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #8	P	3
Red Canyon Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HP	1
	MP	4
	LP	1
	R	

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
H	H	H	H	M	H	H
6	5 2	5	5	4	5	5
		3	2		1	3
—	2		2	4	2	
2		1	2	1		1

Final Rating: HIGH w/h

Rationale: Desired Mgmt. Class ratings are borderline moderate/high. The consistency of the high ratings for reaction to change was enough to designate an overall high sensitivity. The only exception was reaction to power lines, etc. which is unusual considering the high sensitivity of this modification.

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT **EDGELE**

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #9	P	1
Castle Peak Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HP	2
	MP	6
	LP	2
	R	

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
M	L	M	M	L	L+/M-	L+/M-
1	3	2	1	2	2	2
		7	5		4	4
8	7	1	5	4	5	5
2				5		

Final Rating: MODERATE M

L+/M-

Rationale: An overall moderate rating was given because the people judged most knowledgeable rated moderate. Also the area contains a large percentage of P.M.T. land and is likely to receive landscape development proposals.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ☒ = Moderate Ratings; ☒ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT **EAGLE**

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #10	P	1
Piney River Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HP	6
	MP	1
	LP	—
	R	—
LANDSCAPE VALUES		
	HIGH	
	MED.	
	LOW	

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*						
LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
H	H	H	H	H	M	H
5	4	5	4	5	3	5
	2					
		3	3		4	2
3	2	—	1	2		
—				1	1	1

Final Rating: HIGH

Rationale: Reaction to change are overwhelmingly high which corresponds well to participants initial rating of Desired Mgmt. Class.

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT EAGLE

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class
Workshop Rating Unit: <u>11</u>	P —
<u>Gypsum Valley</u>	HP 1
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	MP 6
	LP 1
	R —

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
M	M	M	M	M	M	L
2	2 5	1	1	1	1	2
		4	3		3	1
7	1	3	4	4	3	5
—				3		

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: Responses are uniformly moderate across the board except for the low reaction to residential development.

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT EDGELE

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*						
LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
M	M	M	M	M	M	M
—	1	1	1	1	1	—
3	3	4	3	2	3	3
5	2	1	2	3	3	3
1	2	2	2	2	3	3

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #12	P	—
Red Hill	HP	2
Scenic Quality	MP	3
Rating Unit(s):	LP	1
	R	—

LANDSCAPE VALUES
LOW MED. HIGH

Final Rating: MODERATE^M

Rationale: Responses are uniformly moderate across the board. Reaction to change by ski area development is borderline moderate/low.

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT **EAGLE**

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #13	P	1
Cottonwood Cr.	HP	1
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	MP	2
	LP	2
	R	

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*						
LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
M	M	M	L	L	L	L
1	1	-	-	1	1	1
4	3	4	2	2	2	-
4	2	2	4	2	3	5
1				3		

Final Rating: Moderate M

L+

Rationale: There were a low number of upgrades for this area. The area was rated moderate because of its sensitivity due to location adjacent to Glenwood Canyon. The higher rating gives an indication of some concern to BLM management.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ☒ = Moderate Ratings; ☐ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT **EAGLE**

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class
Workshop Rating #14	P 1
Cottonwood Divide	HP 1
Scenic Quality	MP 4
Rating Unit(s):	LP 1
	R

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
3	2	1	—	2	2	2
3	3	6	5	3	3	2
3	2	—	2	3	2	3
1				2		

Final Rating: **HIGH**

Rationale: Responses across the board are uniformly moderate. The rating for this area however was raised to high because the majority of the area actually occurs in the Panning Fork Planning Unit where the rating was high.

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT **EAGLE**

Rating Units

Desired
Mgmt. Class

Workshop Rating #15
Unit:

Glenwood Cyn. E
Scenic Quality
Rating Unit(s):

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

P	2
HP	4
MP	1
LP	2
R	

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
H	H	M	M	M	M	M
5	5	2	2	3	2	3
	2	5	3		2	3
2	2	2	2	4	3	2
				2		

Final Rating: High

Rationale: The overall high rating indicates the highly issue oriented,
area of concern this area has historically been.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ☒ = Moderate Ratings; ☒ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT EAGLE

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: <u>#16</u>	P	1
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HP	—
	MP	4
	LP	5
	R	

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*						
LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
M	2	L/M	L	L	M	L
1	5	1	1	2	3	3
		4	2		2	3
8	3	5	6	3	3	4
1				5		

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: This area is a major travel route & future development area.
all adjacent areas were rated moderate.

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT **EAGLE**

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #17	P	2
Sweetwater Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HP	2
	MP	5
	LP	—
	R	—

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
5	3	2	—	2	2	3
4	4	6	6	5	4	2
4	2	3	3	2	3	4

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: Desired management Class appears split between a high and moderate.
Reaction to change (with the exception of mining) are consistently moderate. The
overall rating was resolved on this basis.

* = High Ratings; = Moderate Ratings; = Low Ratings
 ** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.
 *** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT EDGELE

Rating Units

Desired
Mgmt. Class

Workshop Rating
Unit: #18

Sugarloaf Mtn.
Scenic Quality
Rating Unit(s):

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

P	1
HP	2
MP	1
LP	2
R	—

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
H	M	M	L/M	M	M	M
3	1	—	—	2	2	5
2	3	6	3	3	2	—
2	2	—	3	3	2	1
1	—	—	—	1	—	—

Final Rating: MODERATE^M

Rationale: Although responses are low in number, trends are felt to reflect the actual sensitivity of the area. Large amounts of FUM land are in this unit.

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT **EAGLE**

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #19	P	1
Colorado River	HP	3
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	MP	5
	LP	-
	R	-

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
3	3	2	3	4	5	4
5	5	6	2	4	1	3
5	1	1	4	2	-	2
5	1	1	4	3	-	2

Final Rating: **HIGH**

Rationale: Responses are borderline moderate/high. Because of the high use, high exposure and large amount of BLM land a high rating was given.

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT **EAGLE**

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #20	P	2
Black Mtn. Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HP	1
	MP	2
	LP	2
	R	—

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*						
LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V' (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
M	H	M	M	M	H ⁻	H
3	3	2	1	3	3	6
	2	4	3		1	—
4	1	1	3	1	2	1
4				3		

Final Rating: MODERATE ^{M⁺}

Rationale: Although the total number of responses was low, they were felt to accurately represent the level of sensitivity of the area.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ☒ = Moderate Ratings; ☒ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT EAGLE

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #21	P	1
Pisgah Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HP	—
LANDSCAPE VALUES	MP	3
	LP	1
	R	—

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*						
LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
M	M	M	M	M	M	M
2	1	—	—	—	2	4
	4					
		5	3		1	—
3	—		2	4	2	1
—				1		

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: Although a low number of responses were made about this area, the trend is strong toward moderate sensitivity overall.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ☒ = Moderate Ratings; ☒ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT **EAGLE**

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #22	P	1
Derby Mesa Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HP	2
	MP	3
	LP	2
	R	—

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*						
LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
M	M	M	M	M	M	H
2	2	1	—	2	2	4
5	5	7	5	3	3	2
5	1	—	3	5	2	2
1				1		

Final Rating: MODERATE M

Rationale: Responses for Desired Mgmt. Class are split but could be interpreted as resolving to a moderate rating. Reactions to change are consistently moderate with the exception of residential development which would understandably be highly out of context with this area's predominantly natural, open character.

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT EAGLE

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #23	P	1
Rock Creek Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HP	—
	MP	4
	LP	1
	R	—

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
M	M	M	M	M	M	M
2	1	2	1	2	2	2
2	4	2	2	2	2	3
3	1	2	3	3	2	1
1	1	2	3	1	2	1

Final Rating: MODERATE M

Rationale: Although the total number of responses is low, the trends are felt to accurately reflect the level of sensitivity.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ☐ = Moderate Ratings; ☐ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT EAGLE

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #24	P	-
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HP	-
	MP	3
	LP	1
	R	-

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*						
LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
M	M	M	L	M	M	M
-	-	-	-	-	1	-
4	3	2	1	3	1	2
1	1	2	3	1	2	2

Final Rating: MODERATE M

Rationale: Although the total number of responses is low, the bands are felt to accurately reflect the actual level of sensitivity.

* = High Ratings; = Moderate Ratings; = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT EAGLE

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #25	P	1
Egeria Creek	HP	-
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	MP	4
	LP	-
	R	-

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*						
LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
1	1	1	-	1	1	2
	4	3	2		2	1
3		1	3	3	2	2
				1		

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: Although the total number of responses is relatively low, the trends are felt to accurately reflect the actual level of sensitivity.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ☒ = Moderate Ratings; ☐ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT **EAGLE**

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #26	P	1
King Creek Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HP	1
	MP	2
	LP	1
	R	-

LANDSCAPE VALUES
LOW MED. HIGH

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1** (HIGH)***	LF-2 (LOW)	LF/V (MED.)	V (MED.)	V/ST-1 (HIGH)	V/ST-2 (MED.)	ST (MED.)
M	1 M	M	M	M	M	M
2	3	-	-	2	1	2
		5	3		2	1
3	1	-	2	1	2	2
-				2		

Final Rating: MODERATE^{M+}

Rationale: Although the total number of responses is low, the trends are felt to accurately represent the actual level of sensitivity.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ☒ = Moderate Ratings; ☒ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation

Roads
Pipelines
ORV Use
Rail Spurs

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Tramways
Reflectors/Repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski Area Development/Resort

SPECIFIC ISSUES, PROJECTS OR LANDS OF CONCERN TO YOUR GROUP OR AGENCY:

In the following space please indicate any issues or concerns your agency or group has about visual resource management in this BLM Resource Area. Specific projects, lands or issues can be addressed. Indicate on the base maps provided, the location of specific lands you are concerned about. Use a code letter/word or other identifiable designation referenced in your narrative.

Participant TERRILL KNIGHT

Date NOV. 17, 78

Area 9 has ~~potential~~ potential as a visual and recreation resource. In answering for my agency I felt that the area is unknown and therefore not as important to the public as it would be if it were more familiar.

As a general comment I feel that the point of perspective of the viewer is the key element in the view of the land use. A broader view is more important and should be ~~emphasized~~ pointed out to the group.



SPECIFIC ISSUES, PROJECTS OR LANDS OF CONCERN TO YOUR GROUP OR AGENCY:

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Participant

Ernie N. N.

Date

11/14/78

1. I-70 Eagle River should be A Separate Corridor
AS The Colorado River Corridor
- 2) Area 3 Should be retained in a UM Area
To Allow for protection & management
of the Habitat for Elk & Deer
- 3) Water impoundments Should be Allowed
for in Rivers 1, 2, 3, 9, 10 AND
Still meet UMQ AS ON SENSITIVITY
WORKSHOP DATA SHEET.

Wildlife
Issue

~~4) Migratory Deer Herds should be considered
and Corridor retained in Area #2, 3
with some~~

↑
only ones familiar
with

- 4) Key Areas need to be stratified in
smaller areas

- 5) ~~Some~~ ^{mapped} Units Are NOT by Distance Zones,
Land forms, vegetative characteristics or
Highly Sensitive Areas which make
it Difficult to Rank According
to User Reaction.



SPECIFIC ISSUES, PROJECTS OR LANDS OF CONCERN TO YOUR GROUP OR AGENCY:

In the following space please indicate any issues or concerns your agency or group has about visual resource management in this BLM Resource Area. Specific projects, lands or issues can be addressed. Indicate on the base maps provided, the location of specific lands you are concerned about. Use a code letter/word or other identifiable designation referenced in your narrative.

Participant Robert L. W. [unclear]

Date 11-14-78

CONSIDERATIONS SHOULD BE GIVEN TO HOW LANDFORMS
ARE GOING TO BE PERFORMED. (HOW THE ROADS, MINING
& TIMBERING ETC. WILL BE DONE) SOME METHODS
MAY BE COMPATIBLE AND SOME MAY NOT.



SPECIFIC ISSUES, PROJECTS OR LANDS OF CONCERN TO YOUR GROUP OR AGENCY:

In the following space please indicate any issues or concerns your agency or group has about visual resource management in this BLM Resource Area. Specific projects, lands or issues can be addressed. Indicate on the base maps provided the location of specific lands you are concerned about. Use a code letter/word or other identifiable designation referenced in your narrative.

Participant DOUGLAS W. BOWMAN

Date 11/78

13, 15 AND 17

THESE AREAS HOLD LARGE DEPOSITS OF LIMESTONE
AND SHOULD BE LOOKED AT CLOSELY FOR FUTURE
MINING REQUIREMENTS.

15, 16, 11 NEAR GYSDON T, 8, 5 NEAR WOLLOTT, 3, 2, 1

A CORRIDOR THRU THESE AREAS SHOULD BE
DESIGNATED LP TO COVER THINGS LIKE, T-70,
RAILROAD, TOWN EXPANSION, LIGHT INDUSTRY, ETC.



SPECIFIC ISSUES, PROJECTS OR LANDS OF CONCERN TO YOUR GROUP OR AGENCY:

In the following space please indicate any issues or concerns your agency or group has about visual resource management in this BLM Resource Area. Specific projects, lands or issues can be addressed. Indicate on the base maps provided, the location of specific lands you are concerned about. Use a code letter/word or other identifiable designation referenced in your narrative.

Participant Marvin W. Smith

Date Nov. 14, 1978

Eagle Valley - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11 - is all rapidly being developed within the I-70 corridor. Visually it is being degraded, if not disregarded for other resource values. Too many trade-offs are occurring



FINAL VISUAL SENSITIVITY LEVELS

OVERVIEW

After analysis, approximately two-thirds of the land in the Eagle Planning Unit rated high overall sensitivity, approximately one-third rated moderate and there were no areas of low sensitivity.

The large amount of area rating high is due to the large percentage of the unit which can be seen from major travel corridors. Planning Unit areas rating moderate sensitivity overall are generally those upland plateaus which can't be seen from the valley roadways.

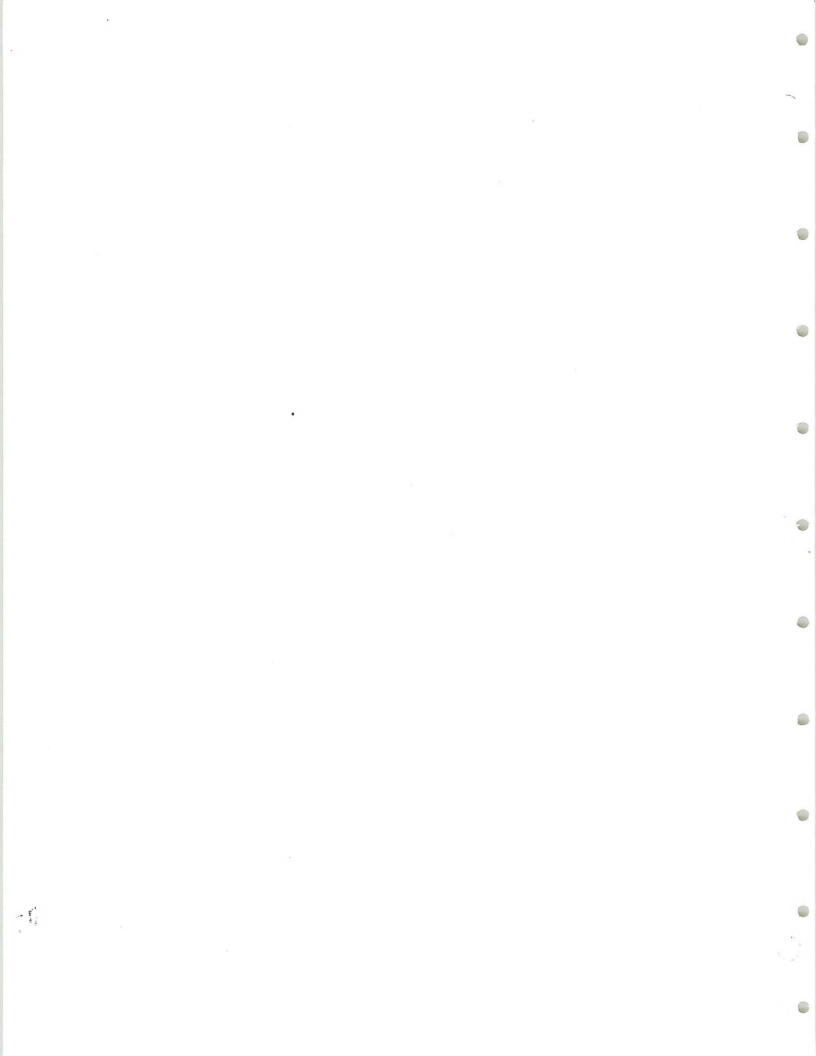
DISTANCE ZONES

OVERVIEW

Key observation points from which Distance Zones were determined for the Eagle Planning Unit are listed in Table 8.

Approximately half the Planning Unit is designated as Foreground/Middleground because of the number of roads crossing through the area at various points. These areas are generally valleys.

The remainder of the unit is almost equally split between Background and Seldom Seen. The Seldom Seen zones occur generally on the relatively flat upland plateaus or in enclosed upland valleys. The Background Zone occurs generally on steeply sloping upland, visible beyond intervening Foreground/Middleground ridges.



Three notable exceptions are Egeria Creek (#25), Cottonwood Creek (#13), and Sugarloaf (#18). These are generally rugged back country areas containing perennial creeks. These three areas in particular would have been expected to rate higher. Additional review of these areas should be made by the Area Office.

One area which was rated moderate by the workshop participants (Cottonwood Divide, #14), was raised to high because a majority of this area actually occurs in the Roaring Fork Planning Unit and was rated high there.

The narratives submitted by workshop participants regarding specific issues or projects of concern follow the workshop summary and analysis sheets.



The major growth pressures in Eagle County stem from residential and recreational development.

The present master plan is very outdated and not very useful. It designates lands for residential uses, commercial uses, etc. and identifies certain areas as high density areas. As an example of the limited usefulness of the plan, it was pointed out that significant development had been anticipated for an area up Lake Creek and as such the area was designated as a high density area. The anticipated development never materialized and as a result the present classification of the area doesn't reflect the current situation.

At present, the county planners are updating the plan and trying to come up with an open space plan as well which will identify and attempt to protect visual resources.

The County Commissioners are somewhat supportive of the open space planning effort but feel they need to deal with the heavy development pressures in the area first -- possibly to the exclusion of long range planning.

The criteria for identifying visual resources is somewhat tentative as of yet but basically comes down to visibility from I-70 and visibility from residential areas. It is intended that the areas be cross valley. Long range high altitude views will hopefully be preserved and the visual resource areas will be tied into a wildlife management system.



Several areas have been defined so far. They're starting with public lands with the hope that favorable response may induce private land-owners to participate.

The overall concept is to encourage development around existing centers and create a system of routes separated from one another by natural open space.

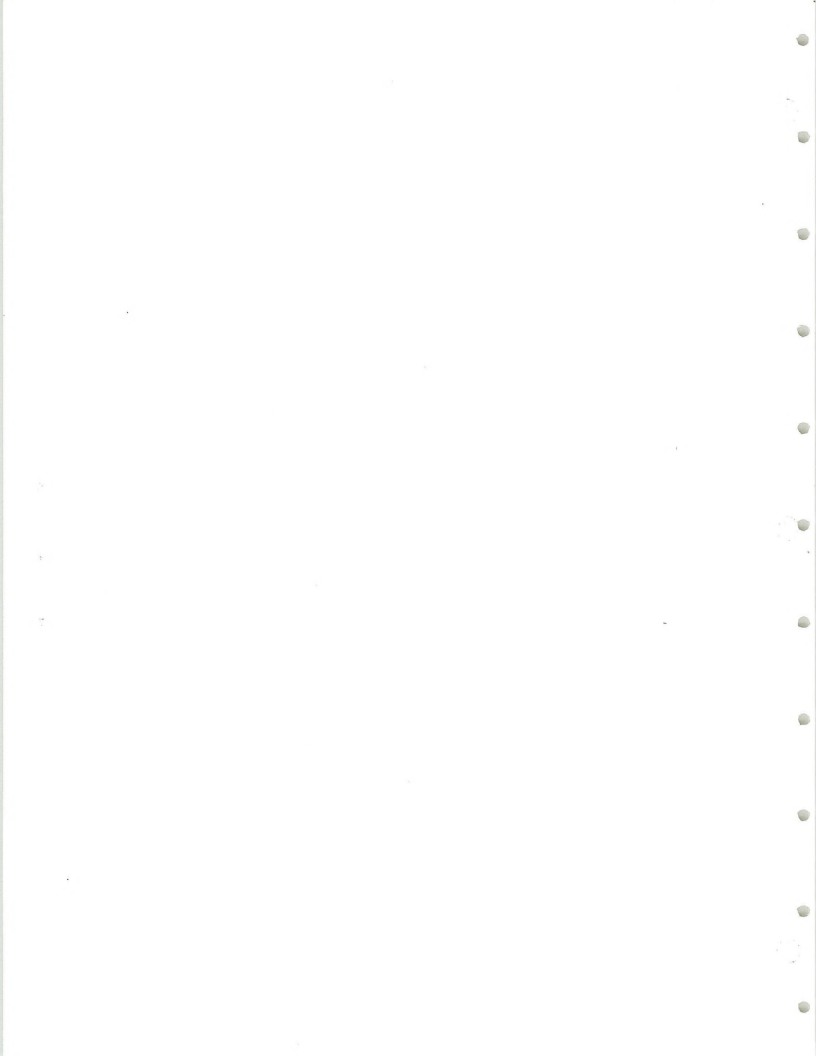
Overall, the public wants to preserve the rural character of the county, though they are at the same time very pro-development. Much of the residential development is aimed at people who have been in the area for a while -- those who've been living in the Gore Valley and now want to move out.

Other residential development has been inspired by the proposed ski areas in the county -- Beaver Creek, Arrowhead, and Adams Rib.

Beaver Creek has been approved and is estimated to be about 2/3 the size of Vail. The area is adjacent to two of Eagle County's visual resource areas and an elk calving area. The county is trying to keep development off the lower slopes in the calving area by trading high elevation land for the lowland calving area.

The Arrowhead area is located on private land and thus wasn't subject to the Federal and state joint review process. The area is located west of Beaver Creek and approval was granted over two years ago. The developer hasn't proceeded as of yet though.

The Adams Rib project has been postponed as the developer pulled out when difficulties arose during the joint review process.



Public Opinion has been largely in favor of growth and development though a group called Concerned Citizens Against Adams Rib formed to oppose that project. The Fryingpan Homeowners Association is a loosely organized group that occasionally gets together to oppose developments they don't like.

One such development is a condo complex at Berry Creek that will ultimately consist of 2100 units if approved. So far the first phase consisting of 300 units have been approved.

Many people seem to be speculating with these condos. They're buying them with the hope of selling for profit with the advent of the ski areas.

In summary, Terry feels the area is in a transitory phase -- they've seen what development has done in the Vail and Aspen areas and now are becoming more sensitive and open to issues such as management of visual resources.

At present there is no significant mining going on in the county. Part of the Climax Molybdenum operation is in the county though and some test drilling is going on in the NW section. There are several gypsum deposits which may be mined and a limestone operation will be starting in the Coffeepot Recreation Area.

A campground is going to be located in the Gypsum area off I-70.



Interview with Ray Baldwin and Stephanie Andreason- Garfield County Planning Office -- 11-2-78

A quote from the interview to set the scene: ".....aesthetics isn't in the vocabulary of Garfield County....."

This place has got some problems -- the population and the Commissioners don't believe in or care about long-range planning. This is attributable to the influence of the long time landowners and ranchers who are from the "its-my-land-and-don't-waste-your-time-telling-me-what-to-do-with-it" school of thought. The Commissioners for the most part are ranchers themselves.

Development in any shape or form is welcomed in the county. The cost of living is high and wages are low and a lot of the younger people are leaving the county. Development promises jobs and better wages.

Mining activities and especially oil shale operations are big in the county. South Canyon has recently been leased to a coal developer and other large scale mining operations are located in the Four Mile area, at Henry Gap north of Silt, south of Sunlight along Douglas Pass Road, along Paradise Creek, and a limestone quarry is located along Rifle Creek west of the fish hatchery.

The Rifle Ski Area is being reviewed at present and may be located between Rifle and Grand Valley.

Residential development is increasing around Glenwood Springs in general, along the river valleys, in Spring Valley, Missouri Heights, and on the Silt



Mesa. Water quantity and quality are the limiting factors. Current projects include:

- Los Amigos - a PUD consisting of @ 570 units on 220 acres near Colo. Mt. College. Its the biggest development so far in the county.
- Crown Mesa - south of Carbondale
- A 27-lot subdivision north of Carbondale
- A 40-lot subdivision south of Glenwood located at 8000' which will make it easily visible.

Most of the mining work force lives in trailers in the New Castle area.

The county has a master plan but its fairly useless and dated. The planning office wants to update the plan but as of yet there is no policy set toward directing growth. Money from the Oil Shale Trust Fund is available for updating the plan.

Open Space planning or scenic easements aren't in the minds of the commissioners because they're afraid it will cost them money. Some people got upset over a particularly visible road cut in the Spring Valley area but in general Glenwood Canyon and Mt. Sopris are the only areas even considered in terms of scenic quality and interest is usually reactive rather than preventive.

The League of Women Voters are the only advocacy group in the county though there is a Rafters Association headed by Bill Schmidt that sometimes grumbles.

Ranching isn't too viable in the area any more and a lot of land is being sold to oil companies such as Union Oil, Getty, and Mobil who buy the land largely for water rights. Ranchers feel land use controls decrease property value.



Current projects influencing visual quality include:

- . Glenwood Canyon
- . Power line running from Wolcott - Basalt
- . Rebuilding of Ruedi power line
- . Henderson Mine south of Vasquez

As the Climax mine expands, the Forest Service is trading land - giving the mining company lands to mine while they in turn buy land elsewhere for the Forest Service.

Forest Service is toying with the idea of requiring backpackers in heavy use areas to use only naturally colored equipment.

Public Opinion regarding aesthetic controls are generally well received in the county though sign codes in both Glenwood and Carbondale met with a lot of flak.

Seems to be a difference in attitude between locals and seasonal visitors when it comes to regulating scenic resources.

Example -- A lot of the locals resent the Maroon Bells Road traffic ban and shuttle bus. They hate to ride the bus and mingle with the tourists.

Eric is trying to designate preferred sign colors designed to correspond to the inherent color of vegetative communities.



ASPEN PLANNING OFFICE - 11/3/78

Karen Smith - out of town
Richard Grice - home sick
Talked with Jolene Vrchota

In 1974 visual sensitivity was mapped in Pitkin County as part of a county-wide Environmental Resource Analysis done by CSU.

The categories of sensitivity are defined as follows:

- . areas of HIGH visual vulnerability
 - . alpine tundra
 - . marshes and wet meadows
 - . water courses
 - . unique plant communities
 - . slopes over 30%
 - . peaks and unique landforms
 - . major ridgelines
 - . high value foreground
 - . moderate slopes with sparse vegetation
- . areas of MODERATE visual vulnerability
 - . main areas of public experience
 - . scenic views
 - . subalpine zones
 - . interfaces between vegetative types and landforms
- . areas of LOW visual vulnerability
 - . forested areas
 - . areas outside the main public experience

A cursory look at the maps showed that most lands adjacent to BLM fell into the HIGH category.

When evaluating land uses or proposals, the planning office considers visual impact as a factor of equal weight to standard environmental criteria (soils, slope, etc.)



A proposed restaurant on Aspen Mountain was turned down because it was felt that it would have a detrimental effect on the visual quality of the mountain.

View planes have been mapped within the town of Aspen and no building can be constructed which might detract any of these viewplanes.

NEW PROJECTS:

Burnt Mt. - an expansion of the Snowmass Ski Area being done by the Aspen Ski Corp.

Little Annie - a proposed expansion of the Aspen Ski Area - currently meeting a lot of flak from concerned residents and the local Sierra Club -- the development will be voted on in the upcoming election.

Long Pine - 10-unit residential housing development going up across from Silver King.

Mining activities include the Anshultz mine, coal operations south of Redstone, and operations up Lincoln Creek.

The Aspen/Pitkin Growth Management Plan limits growth to 3.5% and sets quotas on residential development -- a further stipulation states that 50% of new residential development be housing for the resident middle class -- permanent moderately priced housing (PMH).

There are so many environmental impact criteria an Aspen developer must by law consider that developments are very well done.

At present, no trailers may be moved into Pitkin County in areas other than already established trailer parks.



The Planning Department is considering taking action toward mitigating the visual contrast created by some of the worst trailer parks along Hwy 82 (Roaring Fork Apts., e.g.)

High traffic impact between Aspen and Snowmass -- caused by the imbalance between beds and skiers -- nearly all the available beds are in Aspen so skiers must drive back and forth.

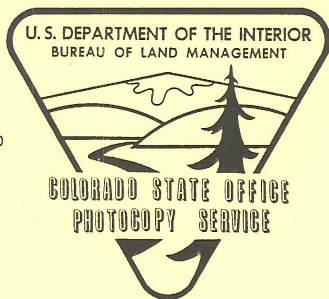
There is a move afoot to close Independence Pass to motorists.

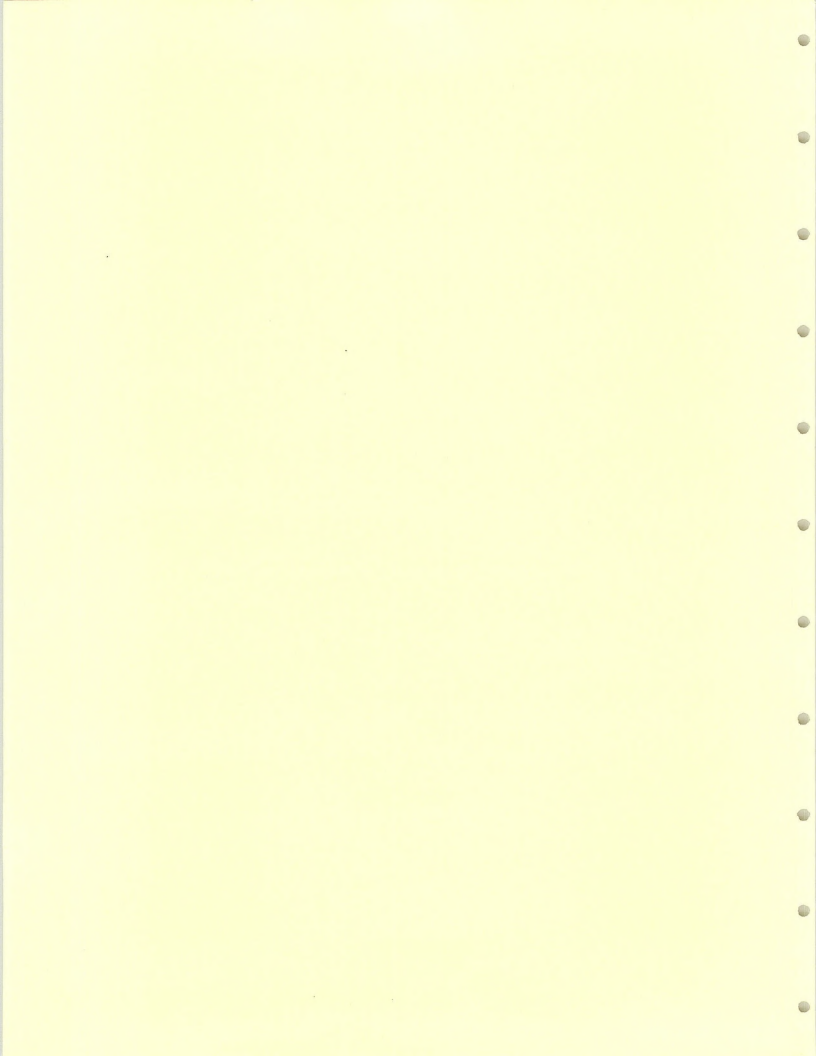
The Planning Department is currently working on an Open Space Plan and a sign code which would further improve Aspen's scenic quality.

High visibility lands are being identified along Hwy 82 and they hope to acquire these lands as part of the open space network through scenic easements and transfer of development rights.



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